OF
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OF
ROYAL
SIAT

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,851—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th Feb.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5108	J. R. Leadon	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars, apply to

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—33, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shipped, same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 17th February.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA GENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
„ R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th „
„ SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,060
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
10-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED.
PERFUMES, HAIR WASHES, POMADES.
TOOTH BRUSHES & DENTIFRICES.
SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HAIR BRUSHES.
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS.
TRUSSES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
ENEMAS, DOUCHES, & SYRINGES.
BED PANS AND BATHS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Compilers and Editors of the
"PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA,"
"GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND
"MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION."

SPECIALITIES—
MODERN DRUGS.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
SURGICAL APPARATUS.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any-one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	11
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE PAREL CONVENT.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, at 5 P.M.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

MILITARY and Naval Men, half price to the UNRESERVED SEATS.

Plan and TICKETS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY. SPECIAL: TO-DAY.
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
TO-DAY. GRAND TO-DAY.
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
TO-DAY. MATINEE. TO-DAY.
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m.

STILL THE BIG ATTRACTION.
STILL THE BIG ATTRACTION.
STILL THE BIG ATTRACTION.

CROWDED AGAIN CROWDED
CROWDED AGAIN CROWDED
CROWDED AGAIN CROWDED

NEXT FAMILY MATINEE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 17th.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS, TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been perfected for Zenana Boxes and Seats, and can be had on Application to the Circus for all Performances; Commencing MONDAY, February 12th.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.]

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes	" 4	Stalls Carpeted Seats	" 1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs	" 3	Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 3

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the Hon'ble Mr. NUGENT'S Evening Party on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, are requested to approach Sasson House from the Walkeshwar Road direction. The South Gate will be Reserved for the Entrance of carriages which will be Readmitted when wanted by the Main Gate, and leave by the South Gate.

Carriages will be Parked along the Ridge Road.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 13th February, 1900.

PASSAGE TO LONDON via FLUSHING AND HAMBURG,

SAILING ON 22ND INSTANT.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE will DESPATCH their favourite Steamer "SULTAN" 4,000 tons register as above, taking PASSENGERS to either PORT at Rs. 400.

Apply sharp to;

F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 13th February, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "GISELA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take Immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 13th February, 1900.

WANTED a HOUSEKEEPER who can Keep Ordinary Household ACCOUNTS and make herself generally useful. Must be EURASIAN or NATIVE, if the former, then native dress must be worn. Apply in own handwriting, stating Experience if any, age, and wages expected to

"Z. Y."
Care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on the 1st of March next, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of their New Offices.

All information in connection with the Drawings, Specification, &c., may be obtained on Application to the Undersigned at his Office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 19th of February, 1900.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's Office upon payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy.

Tenders for general work should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 3,000, and for Steel Beams, Joists, &c. Rs. 1,000 to be paid to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., and to be forfeited in case of refusal to Sign the Contract.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

	Rs.
PROBABLE VALUE OF GENERAL WORK	2,60,000
Do. do. STEEL BEAMS, &c	27,000

FREDERICK Wm. STEVENS,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1900.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'S-EYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	2	8
" BULL'S-EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER: MR. JAS. BELL.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
AND
FOLLOWING THREE NIGHTS.

POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE
ADA DELROY Co.
MORE CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME.
TRANSVAAL WAR
on the
LONDON BIASCOPE,
An Enthusiastic Success.
THE CONVICT'S ESCAPE.
THE WHITE MAHATMA.
"SHE,"
in the
FIRE OF LIFE.
NIGHTLY RECEIVED WITH CHEERS.

2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY, 2.
A HEPWORTH AND A ROVNER ROAD RACER.

The whole 3 hours' Entertainment as given by
MISS ADA DELROY'S
12 STAR ARTISTES, 12.
A HUGE SUCCESS.

Every one entering the Theatre any night will have an equal chance of winning one or both of the above Bicycles.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Admission: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. P.M., Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

GRAND FANCY FETE AND ENTERTAIMENT
ON THE OVAL

on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 7TH AND 8TH OF MARCH,
from 4-30 till 11 EACH DAY.

SEASON TICKETS admitting at all times and also on FRIDAY if a third day is considered advisable can now be obtained, price Rs. 5 each, from G. H. M'CAUSLAND Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co. Full Programme on Friday next.

For all information, apply to Messrs. M. F. REID, at Messrs. Wallace and Co., or D. B. Binning, High Court, the Joint Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONING ARTICLES to H. M's HOUSE of Correction for a period of four months, from 1st April to 31st July, 1900, will be received at the Prison Office, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1900, up to 1 P.M.

2. Particulars can be ascertained from the Prison Office, Byculla.

C. N. HALL,
Superintendent H. M's House of Correction.

NOTICE.

OWING to my Wife PHILOMENA, late (Mrs. T. PITTS) having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I WILL NOT be ANSWERABLE for ANY DEBTS INCURRED by her from this date.

JNO. GIDNEY,
Engine Driver, G. I. P. Ry., Igatpuri.

Igatpuri, 13th Feb., 1900.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.
1900.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, THE 15TH INST.

Season Ticket admitting one Lady and one Gentleman to 1st enclosure, Rs. 5.

Daily admission, 1st. Enclosure, Rs. 2,
2nd. Enclosure, Annas 8,

ENTRANCE to 1st ENCLOSURE from Back Bay Road.

ENTRANCE to 2nd ENCLOSURE from Mayo Road.

Exhibits must be on the ground by 2-45 P. M. Each Day with their Entry Tickets, Entrance for exhibits near Church-Gate Station.

Tickets can be had at the Gate and also from Mr. D. Lindsay, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

JUDGING 1ST DAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Hour, P.M.	Class.	
		1ST RING.
3-10	15	Ponies suitable for Polo.
3-25	13	Polo Ponies Arabs C. B's.
3-50	9	Hunters Arabs C. B's.
4-10	8	Hunters Ponies 14-1 and under.
4-25	29	Brood mares over 14 hands.
4-40	30	Do. under 14 hands.
4-50	11	Ladies' horses over 14 hands.
5-25	23	Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
5-40	27	Do. 14 hands and under.
5-50	28	Stallions other Classes.
		2ND RING.
3-5	4-5	Body Guard Chargers and Bombay Police Chargers.
3-20	1	Officers' Chargers.
3-35	20	Pairs under 14-3.
3-50	18	Single Harness Ponies.
4-5	22	Tandems.
4-15	19	Pairs over 14-3
4-25	16	Single Harness Arabs.
4-45	17	Do. Horses.
5-5	34	Pony Jumping.
5-28	33	Tandems Driving.
5-35	35	Pairs Driving.
5-45	37	Single Harness Driving.
		2ND DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.
		1ST RING.
3-10	7	Light Weight Hunters.
3-35	6	Heavy Weight Hunters.
4-5	12	Ladies' Horses under 14 hands.
4-15	10	do Arabs and Country-breds.
5-0		Championship best Arab Pony.
5-15		Championship best Arab Horse.
		2ND RING.
3-10	32	Best new Importation.
3-20	23	Best Complete Turnout (Pairs).
3-35	25	do (Ponies).
4-0	24	do (Single Horse).
5-0		Championship Best English or Colonial (Ponies).
5-15		do do do (Horses).
5-30	31	Best Country-bred.
4-30	33	Horse Jumping.
5-30	38	Ladies' Driving Competition.

General Parade of Prize Winners.
6 P.M. Distribution of Prizes.

DOG SHOW.

The Judging will Commence at 11-30 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 15th February.

DOGS to be on the Ground by 11 A.M.
Entrance for Dogs main Entrance (Back Bay Road).

D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Hay of Best Quality in three maunds, hand pressed bales delivery at Khandwa Railway Station at Rs. 1-4 Per maund. 2nd Quality, Re. 1 Per maund:—Apply to D. R. MASSALAVALA, Grass Contractor, Khandwa, C. P.

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Green. ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED,—A SMART PORTUGUESE CLERK, pay Rs. 30, Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

WANTED,—The services of an ENGINEER and 4 First Class UPPER SUBORDINATES P. W. D. State Qualifications, Age, Experience and salary required; also where last Employed. Apply Sharp with Testimonials to the DEWAN, Idar State.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

HANGING MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS, in Rain-bow Shaded Colours. All New Novelties. Choice Assortment at Greatly Reduced Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. R. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

DR. S. GHOSHAL, [illegible],
No. 56, [illegible] Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Grand Auction Sale of valuable Gold Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches, Clocks, Platedware, and large iron safe.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co.'s lamp depot, the whole of the valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co., (Agents to Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co.) consisting of gold bracelets, jewelled rings, ladies' and gents' gold alberts, gold pencils and studs, ladies' and gents' new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various description, table, carriage, and wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best platedware, suitable for presents, valuable marble clocks, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW HANUMAN LANE IN THE GULLY CALLED PATAKWADY.

Under instructions from Mr. Ratansey Jewraj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Laksmibai, widow of Hari Anajee Teli, the deceased mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of May, 1896, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., sell the undermentioned property, by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the New Hanuman Lane in the Gully called Patakwady, without the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 117, new No. 915, old Survey No. 4-118, and New Survey No. 8702, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No 1146, and Street Nos. 33 to 43, containing by admeasurement 74 feet in breadth or thereabouts and 88 1-2 feet in length or thereabouts, making about 422 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Ganoo Gopal, on the west by the said Hanuman Lane or public passage, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by a passage, and which said hereditaments, messuage, and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Luxmibai and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply either to the undersigned or to Mr Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil, attorney for the mortgagee at his office at Watson's Buildings, No 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER WARE, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, suitable for drawing-room decorations, consisting of large Parian and Terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces, leather dressing cases, travelling wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, Majolica Jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best platedware, suitable for hotels and messes, &c.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON FALKLAND ROAD AND KOOMBHARWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner Kula Kalla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or two-storeyed chawl standing thereon, situate on the Falkland Road and Koombharwada Street, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent in the name of Kalla Kessowjee Mistry, under Collector's old No. 2729-2739, new No. 9746, old Survey No. 269, and new Survey No. 4980, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7370 and Street Nos. 1, 35, and 55, and bounded on the east partly by the sweeper's passage, partly by the temple of Bhooleshwar Punchmookhi Hanuman, and partly by the house of Bhavan Dana, on the west by Koombharwada Street, on the north by the house of Bhaya Luximon Dhanajee, and on the south by Falkland Road, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said venders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy, Pakvasa and Co., attorneys for the vendor.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, opposite "Petit Hall," a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, adcantum, orchids, ferns, lilies, violets, asters, geraniums, crotons, aralia, begonias, alocacea, asparagus, Poorana volubilis, sweet lime, duranta canna, cycus, tube rose, etc., the property of C. W. FREESE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND ON THE NAPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoolla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powvalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgagee, dated, the 3rd day of February, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of vacant land or ground situate on the east side of Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 446 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the piece of land and premises measuring two thousand and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 30 and 31, new Nos. 16356 and 16369, old Survey No. 5-29, and new Survey No. 1 and 2-7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under D Ward No. 3090 (3), and Street No. 35B, and bounded on the east, by the private road, on the west, by the said Nepean Sea Road, on the north, by the property of the said Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powvalla, and on the south, by the property of Kassumbhai Peeroo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Haji Tyab Haji Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot, on THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned leasehold land, together with a chawl and other buildings standing thereon, jointly belonging to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and to his brother, the late Cassum Haji Gani, viz:—

Firstly.—A piece of Varkas land, admeasuring from east to west at its southern extremity about 130 feet, and at the northern extremity about 105 feet, the total area being 9 pands, and bounded on the east by the land of the proprietor of the village and other Varkas land, taken on lease, on the west by the hill of the proprietor and Varkas land of Gasper Gomes on the north by the Varkas land of Malak, and on the south by the land of the proprietor and Varkas land of Kalmet Prel.

Secondly.—A piece of Varkas land, admeasuring from east to west at one of its extremity, about 6 kathis and at its other extremity about 9 kathis, the total breadth being 7 1-2 kathis and the length from north to south 14 kathis, the total area 5 pands and 5 kathis, and bounded on the east by the road or hedge, on the west by a hedge, and beyond it by the land of the lessor, on the north by the hedge and beyond it by land of the proprietor, and on the south by the land of the proprietor.

Thirdly.—A piece of land admeasuring from east to west 90 feet and from south to north 121 feet, and bounded on the east by the land of Antonio Joseph Pereira, on the west by the land of Pascoal Angelina Rodrigues, on the north by the land of the proprietor, and on the south by the land of the proprietor, together with the chawl and buildings standing thereon, and all tiles, rafters, and other building materials lying in and about the said pieces of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

- 1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
- 1 strong-built glass fronted minuature brougham.
- 1 second-hand strong vis-a-vis in good order.
- 1 chest-nut Arab, 14-2 hands, quiet in harness.
- 1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat and other grains, in bags, loose earthern pipes, cycle in crate, cotton in docras, and other sundry articles, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF CLARE ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st April, 1897, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manockjee Eduljee Contractor, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1900, on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, forming a part and parcel of the premises comprised in and demised by an indenture of under-lease of 2nd December, 1896, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Clare Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the other land of the said mortgagor, on or towards the South, by the property of John Edward Annunciation, on or towards the East by the said Clare Road, and on or towards the West by the other land of the said mortgager, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the other premises, under old No. 25, new No. B 18254, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 1 B 3533, and 1 C 2583, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No.——and Street No.——and were formerly and are now in the possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—	Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...—	" 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

1 and 2 months—6 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 28 4
Do. of 5 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WINES, &c.,

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB, PORT.
KENNETH MACKENZIE & Co's., PORT.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
KENNETH MACKENZIE & Co's., SHERRIES.

These Wines are confidently recommended.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, Kt., M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

To be had RETAIL of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld.; KEMP and Co., Ld.; FELICE CORNAGLIA; MORENAS and Co.; D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.

Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 17th February, at 9-30 p.m.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

16th January, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from THURSDAY next, the 15th February, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAIN on week-days between COLABA and VIRAR will be SLIGHTLY REVISED. For particulars, please see notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegraph. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority. Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February [illegible], 1900.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (Rs. [illegible]) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wales Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ... [illegible]
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... [illegible]
Examination and Certificate ... [illegible]
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ... [illegible]

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	16 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,225xd 1-4xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	65
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2)	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	580	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,080
Central India	1,000	500	50)	dvdRs.50	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,600	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	585
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	90	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	510
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	1,600	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	1600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,620
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji [illegible]	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	505
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
A bar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	735
[illegible]ellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,885	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,335
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	350
Manmar M.	[illegible]	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	dvd R50	480
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs12½	137½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	165
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	300xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	340xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		585
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	1725
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	325
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1
Volkart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Rs 80

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in sound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists!

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 0m. High water, 11-34m. Low water, 5-36m., 5-8a.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, Third Day.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. James Douglas' Lecture on "Odds and Ends of Bombay History," 5-30 p.m.
Hon. Mr. J. Nugent's Evening Party in honour of Lord Sandhurst.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s. s. Umhloti, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,654, the daily average being 150. The total of new patients was 670.

THEFT AT THE YACHT CLUB.—Lieutenant A. P. Gibbs, of the 20th Hussars, who resides on the ground floor of the Yacht Club Chambers, has reported to the police, that shortly after midnight, on the 10th instant, he retired to rest, leaving his gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 630, on a dressing table, and found it missing next morning, at six o'clock.

CAPSIZING OF A BUTELLA.—On Monday evening, butella Ramprasad, laden with cases of kerosine oil, was sailing from the steam-ship Arion, in charge of tindal Jadowjee Virjee, when off Cross Island, she struck against a rock and capsized. All the cases went into the sea. The crew were picked up, and a number of cases were saved. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

THEFT AT THE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Marootee Babaji, a hospital assistant in the Opthalmic Hospital, attached to the J. J. Hospital, at the Babulla Tank Road, reported to the police on Monday evening, the theft of a gold waist chain, valued at Rs. 130 and currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 181-7-5, from a cupboard on the hospital premises. Complainant stated that he gave the key of the cupboard on the previous day, to a ward boy, named Dhondoo Tookaram, directing him to clean out the cupboard, and that he (complainant) examined the cupboard on the following day, and found the above property missing. The ward boy has since disappeared and is being sought for by the police.

DAMAUN NOTES.—The Damaun Timber Case, which had been pending since 1894, came on for hearing on Wednesday before the District Judge Mr. Manoel Carlos Xavier Mourao, LL.B. (Coimbro), when the Government and the six accused were represented, and was heard from day to day, the learned judge, with a view to minimize the hardships of witnesses who came from a distance, hearing the case every day from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 11 p.m., and after examining numerous witnesses on both sides, judgment was given at 11 p.m., on Friday, acquitting all the accused of the charge.—On receipt on Thursday, by telegraph of the news of the death of the Bishop of Damaun, the Government at once announced it in the city by beat of drum, and as a sign of mourning playing of music and firing of crackers have been prohibited for a certain period by order of the police.

KILLED BY A HORSE-KICK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mamtia Gainoo, a Hindu, aged about sixteen years. The deceased resided with his parents, at Haines Road, and was about four days ago employed as a syce at Messrs. Robert Scott and Co.'s Stables, at Bellasis Road. On Monday morning, Mr. Holland was clipping a horse and the deceased was holding another horse to be clipped. Suddenly the latter animal became restive, turned round, and kicked deceased on the abdomen. He was knocked down and when picked up was quite unconscious. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from internal abdominal injury, the result of an accidental kick by a horse.

FATALLY INJURED ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A coroner's inquiry was held, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Ragoo Luximon, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty-five years. On the 13th November last, deceased along with a gang of labourers, was engaged on board the steam-ship Clan Mackenzie, then lying in the Victoria Dock, discharging cargo of piece-goods. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, after work had been knocked off, Ragoo was seated on a bale in No. 3 hold, eating *pan supari*, when a bale from a stack behind fell on him, [illegible] to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital [illegible] had been injured. He was detained under treatment but never recovered, and died on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month ending on 31st January the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,659, among them the number of new admissions was 1,294 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	441	245	447	1,133
Mussalmans	52	29	67	148
Parsees	6	...	7	13
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	499	274	521	1,294

The average daily attendance was 218.

FATAL FALL OFF A VERANDAH.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on the body of Seatee, a Hindu girl, aged about fourteen years. The deceased was the wife of one Haree Govinda, a labourer, and resided with him, at Kala Chowkey Road. On Sunday afternoon the girl washed her saree and went into the verandah on the third floor to put it on a line to dry. While doing so she suddenly lost her balance and fell off the verandah on to the road. The husband, who was in the room at the time, on hearing the fall, ran downstairs and found his wife lying unconscious on the road, with a small abrasion on her cheek. The police, appearing on the scene, removed deceased to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital, she was found to have received a bruise on the top of her head and a contused wound, about half an inch long, on the right side of the lower jaw. Her injuries were dressed, but she showed no signs of improvement and died on the following day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to internal hœmorrhage, caused by rupture of the membranes of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	8	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	11	70
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	14	6	32
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	8	88
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	28
G Mahim and Worli	10	3	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	36	56
Total	113	74	357
Total plague deaths to date	65,577	56,747	
Same date last year	136	80	255

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 0
Deaths ... 1

SMALL-POX.

Attacks ... 65
Deaths ... 41

DAMAUN.

THERE were two deaths from plague in Lower Damaun on Friday, the victims being a Mussalman of Kharavad and a Khatri female of Khatrivad. On Saturday there was one death that of a Doobla in Koobharvad. On Sunday there were three deaths, the victims being a Khatri and a Ravalo of Khatriwad and a Christian at the hospital at Marwad, where there are now six patients under the treatment of the Health Officer.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in sound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST BANK MANAGERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott again charged Raoji Narayan Parulekar, alias N. Milgeri Raoji, Vishnu Narayan Parulekar Krishnaji Narayan Parulekar, Balkrishna Tatia Desai and Hari Suryaji Desai, with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and falsification of accounts. Mr. Bland, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas Lalubhoy, a director of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation; Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended accused Nos. 2, 4 and 5; and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas, further examined by Mr. Bland, said the second accused left for Madras on the 17th January last, when there were Rs. 1,200 in the Bank in cash. According to the rough cash book this amount had been handed over to Coelho. Looking at the entries in the fair cash book the balance ought to have been Rs. 9,833-10-3, and thus a sum of Rs. 8,633-9-11 remained to be accounted for. Referring to an entry in the Loan Register Book witness said that on the 4th December, 1897, a sum of Rs. 65,000 was advanced to Dabulkar Balaji Merchant in cash, at 9 per cent. per annum. The sum appeared to have been repaid on the 4th April, 1898. Witness had ascertained that these entries were fictitious, there being no such firm trading in the name of Dabulkar Balaji Merchant. Witness further found from an entry, dated the 17th December, 1897, that a loan of Rs. 70,000 had been advanced to Messrs. Phadke and Samant, described as cotton merchants. There was a further entry showing that the loan had been repaid on the 24th February, 1898. Witness had ascertained that the entries were fictitious, and there was no such firm as Messrs. Phadke and Samant. According to his information Phadke was accused No. 2 and Samant was his brother-in-law, and a witness in the case. Samant was not a man of means. An entry, dated the 21st December, 1897, showed that Rs. 30,000 had been paid to L. Hargovind and Co., described as cotton merchants of Colaba. This amount was also shown to have been repaid on the 31st January, 1898. Witness ascertained that this firm was also not in existence and the entries were fictitious. In the Bank securities he found a pronote for Rs. 2,600, signed by Rustomji Hormusji Ashburner and dated the 24th August to buy on their (accused's) account cases of opium from the market of "Mugsar" delivery. There were two other promissory notes, signed by the same person, for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. They were dated 26th August, 1899 and 29th August, 1899, respectively. These notes were also intended for purchasing opium, but there were no entries regarding them in the fair cash book nor in the loan register. Under the articles of association the second accused had no authority to deal in opium with the Bank's money. It appeared that a further sum of Rs. 10,250 had been advanced to Ashburner, for which there was no entry in the general cash book. Referring to the share register witness said that 1,000 shares stood in the name of one Luxmibai P. Vishna, who was described as "Bombay landlady." Witness had ascertained that Luxmibai was the wife of the second accused. It appeared from the register that a deposit of Rs. 2 had been paid on each of these shares on the 18th December, 1897. In the general rough cash book there was no entry showing the payment of Rs. 2,000 as deposit-money for these shares. No calls had been paid up to date on account of these shares. The share register further showed that 400 shares had been allotted to Mooktabai Raghunath, sister of accused No. 2. Witness had found that these were bogus shares. It appeared from the register that a deposit of Rs. 2 per share had been paid on account of these shares, on the 1st December, 1897, 400 shares appeared to have been allotted to one Dabu Atmaram, described as student. Shridhar Gopal, described as "Bombay merchant," had 200 shares in his name. Since the last hearing of the case witness had examined the general rough cash books for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899. An entry, dated 8th November, 1897, showed Rs. 116 had been debited to the private account of Parulekar for carriage, horse and harness. There were numerous entries relating to the private account of accused No. 2, but in the ledger no account appeared to stand in his name. A table of balances had been prepared for the years, 1898 and 1899, by Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine, and verified by him. The difference between the balances in the rough and fair books varied considerably—by thousands. About Rs. 48,255 had disappeared from the Bank funds during the two years, and remained to be accounted for. That conclusion was arrived at by supposing that the entries in both the cash books were correct. The second accused was in charge of the Bank management during that period. There were numerous entries in the fair cashbook, which did not appear in the general rough cashbook.

[illegible], a clerk now out of employ, said that in February, 1898, he joined the Deccan Bank as a clerk in Madras. His salary was Rs. 10 a month, and his work was to copy and despatch letters, and register the applications for shares. Accused No. 1 was the manager at Madras. He signed as M. Hare and Co. He lent monies and did the skin and indigo business. Witness remembered the month of October, 1898, when the second accused came to Madras. The latter asked witness to copy several account books of Madras and Bombay. Witness copied the Bombay books in the house of No. 1, who said they were wanted for the head office. The copies were made according to the original. Witness assisted Mr. Thomas Cronan, the auditor, in Madras in the year 1898, by reading out the account entries, and so forth. The balance sheet was signed by witness, as accountant, by order of the manager and Parulekar. He signed it after the auditor had signed. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 said that as witness had copied the whole of the accounts in his own handwriting, there was no harm for him to sign the balance sheet, for the correctness to which they themselves were responsible. When he signed as accountant, his pay was the same Rs. 10. Before he joined the Bank he was a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway as a checker of foreign railway division sheets of mileage, &c. On account of the plague he left that employ with pay Rs 40, for the one in Madras on Rs. 10. He knew nothing of accounts and had never kept any. No. 4 kept the cash in Madras and acted for some time as a director. There was a police prosecution in Madras in October, 1898, in which the manager was fined. Witness left the Bank in February, 1899, as he had no prospects. He did not know who were the partner of Mr. Hare and Co. The funds of the Bank were lodged in the Agra Bank in the name of N. Melgiri, the first accused. Witness could not say whether the balance sheet he had signed was correct.

Further enquiry was adjourned till Friday next at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

3RD DAY, WEDNESDAY 14TH FEBRUARY.

Time and order of running.

1st Race—The Lawn Stakes, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—The Dwarf Stakes, 4 p.m.
3rd Race—The Asian Stakes, 4-30 p.m.
4th Race—The Sandhurst Stakes, 5 p.m.
5th Race—The Bedouin Stakes, 5-30 p.m.
6th Race—The Town Plate, 5-55 p.m.
A Special Train leaves Church Gate, 2-40 p.m.

HANDICAPS—THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Sandhurst Stakes—7 furlongs. Kelso 10 10, Brave Himyar 9 2, Up Guards 9, Ailie 8 13, Forest 8 11, Orion 8 2, Roy 7 8, Burleigh 7 7, Amhurst 7 2, Enfill 7, Harkaway 6 12, Antwerp 6 11, Planet 6 7. If Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8lb.

The Bedouin Stakes—1 mile. Evensong 10 4, Bijley 9 13, Esmeralda 9 12, Lachin, 7 11, Eclipse 7 7, Shanavaz 7 5, Chieftain 7, Shanghai 6, Khaboor 6. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Town Plate—1 1-4 mile. Angler 9 6, President 9 5, Nevermore 9, Kapurthala 8 4, Squire 7 12, Special 7 6, Nimrod 7 3.

The Asian Stakes—6 furlongs. Nobleman 9 6, Chester 8 12, Governor 8 9, Young Rex 8 7, Special 8 7, Panala 8 6, Conquerer 8 6, Orphan 8 4, Pretender 8 3, Anaiza 7 10, Thunder 7 9, Rejected 7 6, Pilgrim 7 3, Paleface 6 12.

The Dwarf Stakes—1-2 mile. Conqueror 9 6, Chester 9 4, Orphan 8 10, Muktar 8 7, Advance 8, Ton 7 12, Twilight 7 6, Hawk 7 4, The Clown 7. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Lawn Stakes—6 furlongs. Lady Yetman 10 10, Tight Rope 8, Kezia 7 7, Tucker 7 5, Flying Queen 7 2, Peerless 7 2.

Horses Struck Out.

After Publication of Handicaps.

The Sandhurst Stakes—Burleigh, Forest, Harkaway and Antwerp.
The Bedouin Stakes—Bijley, Khaboor, Shanghai and Eclipse.
The Asian Stakes—Chester and Orphan.
The Dwarf Stakes—Chester, Conqueror and Orphan.
The Lawn Stakes—Peerless and Flying Queen.

ADDITIONAL RACES FOR 4TH DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

1st Entries closed on Monday, 12th February.

The New Importers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage by Pero Josephine, aged.
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore, 6 years.
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, aged
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum by Drumstickdam unknown, aged.
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Harkaway.
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Terapore.

The Colaba Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso, aged.
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, aged.
Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt.
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, by wire.
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's br e m Seamist.
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Orion, 6 years.
Messrs G K and D D's bi aus g Roy.
Second Entries close on Wednesday 14th February.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in sound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

WOUNDED WITH A SICKLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JANYA DHAKLYA.

THE accused in this case, appealed from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in December last convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The complainant Govinda had been seriously injured by the accused with a sickle. Govinda said that the accused wounded him from behind, and that he became insensible. He made a statement to the second class magistrate, when it was expected he might die, confirming in the main the particulars he gave before the Sessions Court. Halo, a witness, said he saw from his verandah a scuffle; the accused had with him a sickle, with which two wounds were given. He had seen the accused near the tree before Govinda came; and the wounds were given from behind, accused being a little on one side. There was not a real struggle between the accused and Govinda, and the latter did not hit the accused. Nana, uncle of Govinda, said he was coming behind Govinda; he sat down, heard Govinda's cry, and went up and took away the sickle from the accused. He then caught accused by the hair and handed him to the patel. Mr. Tyabjee said the injuries could not have been caused by a fall on a stone; the defence of accident was common, and one not likely to be accepted.

The accused said he was assalted, but there was no evidence in support of his allegation; and no complaint had been made to the patel. He said the complainant had a sickle; but the witnesses mentioned one sickle only. According to the chief constable, what the accused said was that he was assaulted after, Govinda was wounded. It was to be noted, the Sessions Judge said, that there was no mark of a wound with a sickle on the accused. The jury found the accused guilty, with the remark that the accused was waiting for Govinda in order to take revenge on Govinda for the result of a fight on the day preceding the date of the offence. Mr. Tyabjee convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT CONFESSIONS.

IMPERATRIX VS. TANAJEE WALAD NAGU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in December last convicted the accused, a police patel of voluntarily, causing hurt to extort confession in three instances, and of wrongful confinement to extort confession in three instances, and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for one month and fine of Rs. 15, in default further simple imprisonment for ten days for each of the three offences under section 330 of the Penal Code; and simple imprisonment for one month for each of the three offences under section 348, sentences to run concurrently.

In this case the accused police patel of Visarvadi, was alleged to have voluntarily caused hurt to three different men on the 25th June last to extort confession from each of them; and at the same time and place, to have wrongfully confined the three men and two others for the purpose of extorting confession from them. The accused was a Kalal by caste. He kept a liquor-shop, which was burnt down on the 21st June last. At first the accused had no suspicion against any one; but five men were arrested afterwards on suspicion of having set fire to the liquor-shop. The head constable made an inquiry in the matter, when the five men denied having had any hand in the incendiarism, and complained that they had been wrongfully confined by the accused, and that three of them had been beaten to extort confession. The constable saw that three of the men had marks of violence, and reported the matter to the chief constable. The case was enquired into, and the accused was sent before a magistrate, who committed him for trial. It appeared that the accused at first sent for about 12 Mavachis, residents of Jamanpada, on the 25th June, and questioned them as to whether they had set the shop on fire. None admitted the accusation. Accused then taxed three of the men with the offence, and actually struck two with a stick, and one with slaps on the face, telling them to confess that they did commit the crime. He detained the five men at the shop for one day and a half. The evidence of the three complainants was fully corroborated by other independent and reliable witnesses. The object for subjecting these men to this treatment, the Sessions Judge said, could be no other than to compel them to confess. The accused said that this case had arisen out of some grudge which the complainants and other villagers bore towards him. Mr. Tipnis saw no reason to accept this plea; and convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S FURNITURE.

H. MILNER AND THEXTON, LIMITED, VS. W. H. GUEST.

IN this suit, a claim was made in respect of furniture supplied to the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Jardine said the summons had been served on the defendant's son at Simla, owing to the defendant not being in that station at the time. Counsel said the suit was instituted on a judgment obtained in England. Proceedings had been threatened against the defendant on his arriving in Bombay, and he had then promised to pay the amount due within ten days to Mr. Bland, the constituted attorney of the plaintiffs. Mr. T. A. Bland was examined and bore out counsel's statement, stating that £238-8-2 with interest and cost, was claimed under the decree for furniture supplied to the Maharajah. Mr. Justice Russell gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

A CLAIM FOR SHARES.

AMBALAL SARABHAI VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., were for the Bank. The plaintiff in the suit claimed that the Bank should make over to him thirteen shares, and the interest thereon, which stood in his father's name in the bank books. Mr. Inverarity said the bank had refused to do so unless the plaintiff obtained probate of his father's estate. Counsel submitted that such was not necessary, and that the Presidency Bank's Act did not apply.

Mr. Macpherson for the Bank submitted the point raised in the case was an important one. He contended that the matter was entirely governed by the Presidency Bank's Act, and it was not for the bank to enquire into the question as to who might be entitled to shares, on the death of the original holder. The fact that the plaintiff had stated he belonged to an undivided Hindoo family did not apply, for the Act made no distinction between Hindoos and other persons. Counsel submitted that the whole scheme of the Bank's Act was to protect the banks who were not bound to register any one who were outside their knowledge. The share of a person on the register could only go to his duly appointed legal representatives. The plaintiff had asked that the share might be transfered to himself or his guardians but counsel submitted that under the Bank's Act the Bank had no right to do that. What he ought to have done was to have come with a prepared transfer and the evidence that he was the legal representative of the deceased. The shares could not be transfered to him as he was a minor. Counsel further stated that the defendants only wanted to have the matter settled. If his lordship were to decide against them they would at once endeavour to get the Bank's Act amended.

Mr. Inverarity, in reply, submitted his case did not come within section 23 of the Act. They only asked to be recognised as a surviving member of a Hindu family under Hindu law. They did not ask to be recognised as the legal representative. Could the Bank then claim to have probate taken out? Mr. Inverarity contended they could not. They should have accepted the declaration his client was ready to have given and not taken up a lordly attitude simply because they were a bank and not a company under the Companies act. It was clear that a minor could hold shares and it was clear that every indemnity had been offered to the bank who would have run no risk by transferring the share to the plaintiff. He asked that his right to the shares should be recognised without having to go to the expense of taking out probate.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider his decision.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·922
Temperature of the Air	degrees	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		66·8
Dew Point		63·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		66·4
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	282

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in sound air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ANOTHER GHEE PROSECUTION.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hirjee Haji, a dealer in ghee, having his place of business at Upper Duncan Road, was charged by Dr. Walter Venis, Divisional Health Officer, with selling as ghee, an article which was found on examination to contain a substance or substances not exclusively derived from milk and thereby committing an offence under section 3 of the Ghee Act. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co. solicitors, appeared to prosecute. The accused was not defended by any lawyer.

Dr. Walter Venis, Divisional Health Officer, No. 2 Division, in his information, stated that on the morning of the 5th January last he purchased a quantity of ghee from accused Hirji Haji, who kept a shop at Upper Duncan Road. He then informed Haji that he intended to have the same analysed by the Chemical Analyser to Government and offered to divide the quantity purchased into three equal parts—one to be sent to the Chemical Analyser, one to be given to the accused, and one to be retained by him (complainant). In this procedure the accused agreed. Complainant then divided the quantity purchased into three parts, putting each into a bottle, which was duly sealed with a distinctive seal, marked "H. D. No. 3." One bottle was given to the accused, one was sent to the Chemical Analyser and one was retained by the complainant. The Chemical Analyser stated in a certificate signed by him and dated the 12th January that the sample of ghee sent to him was a sample of adulterated ghee and that it contained foreign fat not derived from milk.

Dr. Venis, in his evidence, corroborated the statement made by him in his information. He added that accused produced ghee of two qualities, one five annas a seer and the other six annas a seer. The witness purchased ghee of the latter quality. When Dr. Venis informed the accused that he would have the ghee analysed by the Chemical Analyser to Government, accused said that it was not ghee, but fat used in greasing carriages.

Cross-examined by accused, Dr. Venis said that accused dealt in groceries and petty articles. The accused told him it was fat and not ghee, after the purchase had been completed and not before.

Mr. James Leask, who had accompanied the first witness to the accused's shop, gave a corroborative evidence.

The accused, in his defence, said that he did not sell it as ghee but sold it as fat for greasing wheels of carriages.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the report of the Chemical Analyser showed that the ghee was extensively adulterated with foreign fat not derived from milk. This was, therefore, sufficient to prove, under the explanation given in the section of the Act, that the ghee was sold as article of food to the preference of the purchaser. From the evidence of Dr. Venis and Mr. Leask, it was clear that accused did not warn Dr. Venis what it was, but sold it as ghee of the second quality. It was after knowing what was going to be done with the ghee, that he told Dr. Venis that it was fat. He was therfore guilty under section 3 of the Act. In awarding the sentence, the court considered the fact that accused knew that it was fat, as otherwise he would not have volunteered that information to the purchaser as soon as he heard that it was required for analysis. The accused was fined Rs. 50.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, (in liquidation) was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 6, Hornby Road. Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Sethna, one of the liquidators, presided. The following was the liquidators' report:—

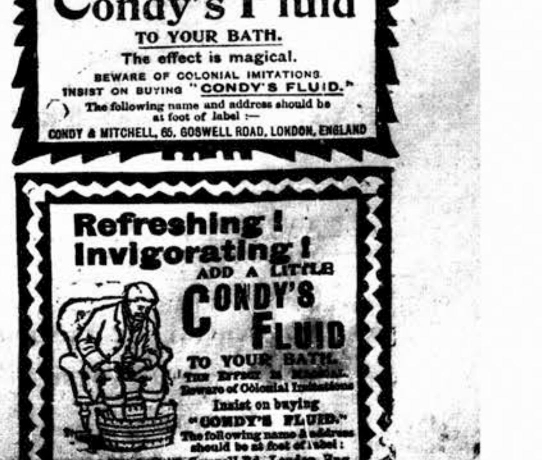
The liquidators beg to submit to the shareholders a concise report of the progress of the Voluntary winding up of this company. As the shareholders are well aware the necessary resolutions for winding up the affairs of the company were passed and adopted by them at their extraordinary general meeting held on 5th September 1898 and they were duly confirmed by them at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting held on 1st October following. The liquidators regret to have to state that notwithstanding their best efforts they did not succeed in disposing of the company's property by private contract. They waited for over two months but as no reasonable offers were forthcoming they instructed their solicitors on 10th December 1898 to draw up the conditions of sale and [illegible] The first advertisement regarding the sale appeared in the papers on 29th June 1899 and the sale took place on 2nd August, but in the absence of any offer the property was bought in by the liquidators for Rs. 450,000. After the lapse of a month, it was again put up for sale on 6th September and was knocked down to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. for Rs. 5,00,000, and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000, being a deposit of 25 per cent. On the amount of the purchase money was received from him that very day. In confirmity with clause 3 of the conditions of sale a petition was presented by the liquidators to the Judge in Chambers on 26th September praying for an order confirming the sale of the company's property to Sir Dinshaw and the order prayed for was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell on 6th October. The property of the company was taken charge of by Sir Dinshaw on 1st November and the liquidators have received from him the balance of the purchase money, viz Rs. 3,75,000. The valuation of the company's stock-in-trade has also been completed, and the same has been made over to Sir Dinshaw, he having paid the sum of Rs. 1 27,819-2-6 as the value thereof. The liquidators take this opportunity to place before the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the nine months ending 30th September 1898, being the period immediately preceding the date on which the company was put into liquidation together with those for a similar period, from 1st October 1898 to 30th June 1899, during which time the company's mill was worked by the liquidators.

The meeting adopted the above reports together with the audited accounts of the company from the 1st October 1898 to 30th June 1899, during which time the company's mill was worked by the liquidators and also the accounts prepared by the liquidators and audited by the company's auditors for the period immediately preceding the date on which the company was put into liquidation. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ADA DELROY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, there will be still further changes in the programme. The scenes and incidents connected with the Transvaal War, as exhibited by the London Bioscope, are causing quite a furore and in response to numerous requests will be presented nightly in conjunction with another entirely new set of pictures. The mystery of the powers of the White Mahatma is still puzzling the brains of many. On Saturday night next the company are giving away two high grade bicycles—a Hepworth and a Rover Road Racer. Every person entering the theatre this week will be presented with a numbered coupon, entitling the holder to a chance of winning one or both of the above machines. As Saturday is positively the last night we would advise all who wish to see this clever combination in an entertainment sparkling with fun and brightness, to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded them as it will probably be a long time before the company again visit these parts.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND



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CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
The Effect is Magical.
Beware of Colonial Imitations
Insist on buying
"CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name & address should be at foot of label:
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WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main-spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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ON PLAIN AND COLOURED
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-16—3-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16—1-8
3 1-2 Sterling Loan	109 1-2—1-2
Paris Exchange	25·18 1-2—1
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 Govt. Securities	64 1-4 ,,
3 Monts. Discount	3 5-8 + 1-4
6 ,, ,,	3 3-4 + 1-8
Copper Braziers	£83 10 + £1

Arrivals.—Horatio, Den of Airlie.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning, at

T. T.	1 4 1-8
D. D.	5-32
3 Months' Credits	3-8
3 Months' Francs	1·72

1 4 3-32 T. T. was done for March in the forenoon but after tiffin the 20th was the latest date up to which it was available, and 1 4 1-16 up to 7th April. A few bills were offering forward at 1-32nd. under Bank's quotations but no concessions were made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Nothing of importance reported though rates were well maintained throughout the day at Rs. 95 1-4 ready and Rs. 95 3-8 forward.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Prices unchanged with nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.—Firm—20s. has been paid for March. The steamer reported to have been fixed for London at 20s. 6d. February-March, turns out to be the Mexican Prince. Now that February engagements are nearly completed and buyers' ideas are so very much below sellers, rates are likely to become easier though strong outside influences in maintaining rates cannot be ignored.

COALS.—Market very firm. There are buyers for the first half of this year but no sellers.

WHEAT.—Rs. 5-7-0 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed for ready the market is very steady and Rs. 8-11-0 has been paid. Gingelly is again 4 ans. per cwt. higher with a small business doing. Castor unchanged, nothing doing, sellers ask Rs. 38 per candy. Rape—The price of all qualities is unchanged and nothing doing.

COTTON.—In Liverpool the market closed firmer with Manchester firm. Surats quiet but steady and arrivals strong.

Total day's sales	10,000 bales.	
,, Surats	nil	
Sales on Spec. and for Export	500	,,
Total day's Imports	25,000	,,
Middling Americans	5 2-32	plus 3-32.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
5·2	4·62	4·59	4·51	4·49
plus 11-34	plus 9-65	plus 11-64	plus 11-64	plus 11-64

At Colaba the market was firmer and "suttas" opened Rs.2 higher. At the close Good Broach for March was quoted Rs. 236 to 237; F. G. Bengals Rs. 223 to 224 and Good Bhownuggur for May at Rs. 231.

For ready stuff there has been a fair enquiry on the part of shippers and mills in Bengals, Kamptee, Khandeish and Poolgaum, but chiefly in the last two kinds.

The total sales reported to-day come to over 4,000 bales.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	506
Barsee & Nugur	624
Berar	904
Total Oomras	2,034
Dhollera	56
Compta & Dharwar	212
Bengals	3,243
Persian	162
Total	5,707

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	79,968
Linseed	1,302
Rapeseed	924
Gingellyseed	42,586
Poppyseed	55
Groundnuts	670
Castorseed	5,552
Rice	11,400

MESSRS. TATA AND CO'S. Liverpool agents report their market as under:—"Since our last prices have materially improved, (showing an advance of 5 1-2 to 7 1-2 for old, and 3 1-2 points for new crops) due to continued small receipts, the further easing off of the money market, and the better news from the seat of war. The statistical position, on which after all the present advance is based, is becoming stronger and stronger. The total visible supply is only 3,811,000 bales against 4,603,000, the average for the last 8 years. Comparing the present situation with the year 1889 a curious and instructive feature presents itself. (1) The stock of American cotton in Liverpool on 19th Jan. 1889 was only 5,54,000, and on 19th Jan. 1900 also only 580,000. (2) In September 1889 the Liverpool stock of American cotton had fallen to 200,000, and last week we gave figures showing the possibility of a total of only 200,000 American visible and invisible supply, by end of this season. (3) Now what is more curious is the difference in prices in 1889 January was quoted at 5·33. To-day January is quoted at 4·33 or just 1s. cheaper and whereas in 1889 difference between Jannary and August-September =1-64. To-day, difference between the two is fully 30 points, therefore to-day August-September are 1½d. cheaper than in 1889. Does not August-September seem ridiculously cheap in view of statistics? Already people are talking about the facility with which the market might be cornered for August-September, especially if the new crop were late. Rumours are circulating that a series of corners are being prepared in New York. One large international firm is said to by March; a large Greek firm is only dealing in May; and a third very prominent house is credited with having very recently bought 200,000 Augusts. With all these rumours of corners in America, our market will not get its fair proportion of the balance of the crop, and the August-September position will be all the stronger. If politics remain favourable, we think cotton must go up, because the world's trade is generally excellent and spinners can get as many orders at remunerative prices as they want to have, especially here in England and America and because in Europe many spinners are still short. Should the advance of the English army still suffer temporary setbacks (and this is quite possible) our article would be influenced thereby for the moment. Of markets thus temporarily depressed, when everybody wishes to sell and realize profits, our friends should profit in order to buy late summer deliveries, which are so abnormally cheap in comparison to near months. Option prices:—May-June 9 (single) and 18 (double) August-Sept. 11 1-2 (single and 23 double.)" We append the following interesting extracts from our American friend's communication of 11th January 1900:—"The supply is smaller than last year. This is beyond all doubt.... Price MacCormick & Co, are "knowingly" wrong in stating that there are large holdings in the uncounted Interior towns,—and the firm has been savagely attacked by the press as well as by individuals. All are convinced that this last move of theirs is merely a selfish attempt to make Southerners tired of holding their cotton, to get it to leave the country as soon as possible and thus to depress the market with a view to buying largely for their own account again. No one is holding for a higher price than 7 p.c. and all the cotton between Houston and Shreveport can easily be sold at that price within a few days, and after that there is nothing much more to come. The port receipts will have to be large for some time to come owing to large sales made to the Continent during the last fortnight. All these receipts will be at the expense of the Interior stocks, I myself bought half the stock in this town. Should the market go up again, I rather think my European friends will buy the other half of the stock."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur	4 7-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16,

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDRA.

DEATH.

GOSTLING—February 13, at Palli Hill, Bandra, Mrs Sarah S Gostling, wife of D Gostling, Architect, of pneumonia.

Life on earth suspended:
Gone to the Life beyond.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—February 3, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Sergeant William Allan, Commissariat-Transport Department, of a daughter.

RANKEN—February 7, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major G P Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOLEY—February 7, at Multan, of pneumonia, Reginald Edward Foley, Captain, 45th Sikhs, son of Admiral the Hon'ble F A Foley, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, aged 35 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

THE war in South Africa is discussed in the "Edinburgh Review" with a refreshing impartiality, evidently by a military critic fully acquainted with the causes that have led up to our reverses. He shows the shortcomings of both the belligerents, while recognising the possession, by Boer as well as Briton, of the capacity for war and some of the best qualities of the soldiers. The occurrences in South Africa, examined especially on this ground, that mistakes, which may be committed without actual disaster in presence of an unskilful and ill-organised enemy, may, under other circumstances, entail instant and terrible retribution. The Boers being all mounted on wiry and serviceable cobs, have the advantage of great mobility. While their rifle fire is effective at less than six hundred yards, they know how to conceal themselves and reserve their fire till they can deliver it at close ranges. Yet they have only on two occasions attempted to deliver a counter-stroke, which alone can secure decisive results. This fact enabled the British in the earlier battles to advance in their skirmishing line, obtaining astonishing successes, having no fear of the counter-stroke to meet which Continental armies have to give great depth to the attack. "The very fact that the Boers believed that they were going to win a decisive battle by fortifying themselves on the bank of the Modder River, where a counter-stroke was manifestly impracticable, is sufficient evidence that, despite their natural cunning, they are but indifferent tacticians." Their strategy, good up to a certain point, is as deficient as was that of the Federal Army in the earlier campaigns of the American Civil War. President Kruger, he holds, was well-advised in forestalling his enemy by the ultimatum, which, though it at first alienated European sympathy, enabled the Republics to avoid the disadvantage of a defensive war. The sympathy of Europe would have been of no practical value, as the British fleet would have prevented its taking substantial form. If he had confined himself to defence, pure and simple, England would have had time to concentrate an overwhelming force, and the hopes of an Afrikander rising would have been dissipated. But full advantage was not taken of the opportunity to strike heavy and decisive blows. The general distribution of the forces, 25,000 on the Natal frontier, 8,000 in the Free State, and 10,000 in reserve, watching the natives and the Portuguese, was judicious enough. But these forces were wasted in undertaking the sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, instead of being used, in Natal to move directly on Maritzburg, leaving sufficient to contain Ladysmith, and on the South in invading Cape Colony with a body sufficient to impress the Dutch with the strength of the Republics. If General Joubert had been unable to occupy Maritzburg, he could have destroyed the railway in that neighbourhood, and thereby made the advance of reinforcements to Ladysmith slow and difficult.

Like the British commanders subsequently, Joubert hugged the railway, keeping it intact in the belief that it might subsequently be of use for a forward movement to Maritzburg and Durban. That expectation was idle, for, if such a contingency seemed probable, the British would infallibly have destroyed the railway. His better course would have been to take the initiative in that matter, and, then returning to Ladysmith, establish a second line with animal transport through Weenen by which to move west to encounter the reinforcements on the march. In the opinion of this writer, Creusot's quick-firers and heavy guns of position have proved detrimental to the Boers' interests leading them to undertake ineffective sieges instead of having the full advantage of their superior mobility, luring the British into the open, riding round their flanks, and gradually wearing them out. They sat down before rude earthworks with as much deliberation as the Marshals of Louis XIV. when besieging fortresses. Joubert should have established magazines on the road from Dundee to Helpmakaar, and from Colenso to Weenen, so that as soon as the reinforcements began their march, he might, like Napoleon at Mantua, raise the siege, and mass his whole force against the advancing column. Similarly Cronje, when Lord Methuen advanced from the Orange River, should have left a small body to watch Kimberley, and moved with the rest of his force against his enemy, not standing across his line of march, but attacking his flank and his communications and destroying the railway. But as this writer says, the Boers have attached entirely too much importance to the preservation of the railways as a means of supply. The British have erred even more in this direction, though the Generals had eight regiments of cavalry and a large force of mounted infantry. The experience of the campaign so far shows that cavalry, on which so much store was set in the beginning, is of very little use. The mounted Boers who can shoot and ride well are as mobile as the best cavalry, while they carry the weapon of the infantry. Before the war, it was believed that our squadrons could capture the Boers' ponies and break up their force in a few weeks. As a matter of fact, except at Elandslaagte, our cavalry have never been able to get round the Boer flank except when he was in a decided inferiority. It was as much as the cavalry could do to protect its own flanks and rear. It will be remembered that Lord Roberts declined the offer of a fourth cavalry brigade on the ground that British cavalry is too heavy for the work in South Africa. Nevertheless after the second defeat of General Buller, the cavalry brigade was sent to the seat of war. The reviewer gives his verdict without any hesitation. "A mounted force of the Boer type, everywhere, except in the most open country, is more effective for all purposes of war than ordinary European cavalry. Equal mobility and superior armament are bound to tell. Shock action, unless the enemy be surprised or demoralised, is worse than useless against the rifle; and except for shock action, European cavalry is ill adapted. Dismounted duties are unpopular both with officers and men, and they are seldom thoroughly taught; and even if they were, men armed only with a carbine feel themselves at a disadvantage when pitted with men armed with rifles."

Whenever the British artillery and infantry were able to work in combination the results were satisfactory, and the skill and courage of the regimental officers and men beyond praise. The reviewer, however, holds that the grand tactics, the work of the staff, the general direction of the different battles, the manœuvres to induce the enemy to fight at a disadvantage, the co-operation of the different arms, have left a good deal to be desired. But the difficulties inherent in the situation have severely tried Generals of all ranks. "The imminent danger, not only of the garrisons, but of the railways and magazines were such that even better men might have made mistakes." As soon as war was declared, five British garrisons were surrounded in positions of no great strength. The early victories in Natal only staved off defeat, and the Boer success at Nicholson's Nek, restored their confidence. The garrisons have held out with conspicuous endurance, and so far with success. But the reinforcements arriving in driblets, only came on the scene when the railway communications had been cut off and the garrisons isolated. Every effort to reach Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking has hitherto failed. Obviously the selection of those posts was a serious initial mistake, and it has hampered the strategy of the Generals. Sir John Ardagh, at the head of the Intelligence Department, obtained the fullest information as to the numbers and armament of the enemy, but no strategical preparation had been made for war. The earliest dispositions were made at the instance of the Colonial administrations, anxious to protect the diamond mines at Kimberley, the coal mines at Dundee, and colonial interests as they were understood locally. The general belief in Natal was that the Tranvaal would yield to pressure backed up by a show of military force. Mr. Rhodes who had a large, if not the largest, stake in the Kimberley mines, declared that President Kruger could not fight; "Whatever the Queen's Government orders, he must do!" Had the advice of General Butler been followed, and the twenty thousand men available retired beyond the Tugela to await the reinforcements of a hundred thousand, which he declared to Sir Alfred Milner, would be required "if business was meant," there would have been no necessity to fritter away the 52,000 men that were at once embarked when the Boer Government presented an ultimatum on the 9th October. The initial blunder still weighs upon the Generals. Lord Roberts, like Sir George White, is hampered by the necessity of securing the safety of the beleagured forts before tackling the enemy on his own ground.

THE Mineral Production of India during the four years between 1894 and 1898 has just been reported upon by the Director-General of Statistics. Foremost among the minerals, it may be well to place coal, especially as greater attention is now being paid to it, and one eminent specialist arrived in India three weeks ago for the purpose of reporting upon the various coal-fields of India. The industry is shown to be expanding so rapidly that the output almost doubled itself in four years. The total yield of the mines rose from 2,820,000 tons in 1894 to 4,605,000 in 1898. Indian coal is now exclusively used on some of the railways of this country and extensively for coasting and river-steamers, mills and factories. We have enough for all steam purposes but some of the coal-fields are so remote from railways and rivers that at present it would be impossible, profitably, to work them. Until difficulties of transport are overcome, we shall still have to import from England and Japan 360,000 tons annually. But our coal will never make coke and we shall for ever have to import the foreign product if we wish to utilise our own iron deposits, as for smelting purposes Indian coal has been authoritatively pronounced useless. It is not cokeable. Of course the production of iron is quite in its infancy in India, the ore being worked only in the Raniganj district of Bengal. Only fifty thousand tons of iron were produced in 1898, and whether it will be possible to utilise the iron deposits of the Central Provinces, Madras and elsewhere is a question which Mr. Morgans, the expert, of whom we have made mention, may be able to answer. The section of the report, which refers to gold, shows that the metal which used to be shipped from Bombay to London to be refined and coined is now minted in Bombay from Mysore, the only district in which it is found in any quantity. In 1898 the out-put of the Mysore mines amounted to 404,625 ounces, the product of Madras and the Nizam's territory being little over six thousand ounces. This metal realised four pounds an ounce, and thus the value of the gold obtained in India in 1898 was £1,642,000. The production of last year is known to have been materially larger, but the figures are not yet obtainable. The quantity of salt produced annually in this country averages a million tons. There are salt wells and lakes in Rajputana, rock salt in the Punjab hills, and brine wells in Upper Burma, which contribute to the supply. But in Bombay, Sind, Madras, Lower Burma, and Aden salt is obtained from the sea. But what we obtain is not sufficient for our wants, and Bengal and Burma find it necessary to import from Liverpool, Hamburg, Aden and the Egyptian ports of the Red Sea. Saltpetre is plentiful. Indeed the supply is now greater than the demand. It was formerly wanted in large quantities for the manufacture of gunpowder and for the preservation of food. But it has been superseded for both purposes and now we only need produce about a quarter of a million tons per annum, which is refined in Calcutta, and then exported. The remaining minerals of the country are summed up in a few words. Rubies and jade are found in Burma, diamonds in Central India, and garnets in Rajputana, and manganese, mica and tin are produced in some quantities, but are of comparatively little commercial importance. No rubies have been obtained since 1896 when 144,011 carats were taken.

CONSIDERING how closely interwoven were the operations on the North-West Frontier in 1897-98, it might have been expected that one official report would have covered the lot and that the achievements of the Tirah, Mohmand, Tochi, and Malakhand expeditionary forces would have been placed under one head. Such, for the present at all events, is not to be the case. The operations of the Mohmand Field Force have already been separately dealt with in a blue-book, which is just to hand. Its compiler is Captain F. A. Hoghton, of the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department. He is to be complimented on his work, for it is an exhaustive volume, not merely giving a soldier's account of the fights at Shabkadar, and Bedmanai Pass, but recounting fully the machinations of the Hadda Mullah and his associate, that pious rascal the Mad Fakir, giving the text of his proclamations, and what makes the document more valuable still the writer gives the history of the Mohmands and tribal divisions, describes their country and the character of the people. Maps illustrating the operations generally and the actions at Shabkadar, Bedmanai Pass and in the Jaroli glen accompany the volume and render its contents more easily understood. It was the Hadda Mullah's raid on Shankargarh, which led to the march of the expeditionary force. That individual incited the Mohmands to join in a jehad against the infidel. While he was at work the "Mad Mullah," or more properly "fakir," was stirring up the people of the Swat valley and it was found necessary to send a part of the force against Malakand at the same time as the march against the Mohmand country was undertaken. The two Fakirs led their followers to believe that the British raj was at an end and the "kaffirs" must go. Foolishly they followed their wild leaders. Sir Richard Udny, the Commissioner of Peshawar, refused to believe that the situation was serious. He sent a warning to the tribesmen, but within a few hours the Hadda Mullah's lashkar was on the frontier near Shabkadar and Brigadier-General Elles promptly moved against the tribesmen. The operations and negociations from this point including the raid on Shankargarh are carefully followed in detail by Captain Hoghton and are still within the recollection of our readers. Sir Bindon Blood had supreme charge of the punitive force. The object of the expedition was fully accomplished. The towers and forts of refractory clans were destroyed. The Hadda Mullah was discredited and the "assured tribes" which proved treacherous, were deprived of their subsidies for several months. They have behaved well ever since and not for some time at all events are we likely to have trouble in that quarter.

THE announcement made in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary for War that the troops borrowed from India for service in South Africa will be replaced at the earliest possible date, will be received with general satisfaction in this country. Most of the regiments in question, cavalry as well as infantry, have been shut up in Ladysmith, for three and a half months, and as they are still beleaguered, Mr. Wyndham naturally did not say that they will return to India; they will be "replaced" by other corps in a position of greater freedom. It is impossible to dissociate this sudden fit of repentance on the part of the Government, from the growing rumours of Russian activity on the Afghan frontier. According to a report, which has not been contradicted, the Amir has deemed it necessary not only to order the destruction of the roads between Kushk and Herat, but to strengthen the garrisons in that neighbourhood. There are many reasons why the British army in India should not be weakened under present circumstances.

THE annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Bishop of Bombay returned from Dapoli yesterday morning.

IT has just been decided that the High Courts in India have no power, under statute, to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses in England. Applications for all such examinations must be made by the party or parties concerned to the High Court in England through a solicitor there.

PLAGUE continues without abatement in Barh town, Patna District, the daily number of deaths averaging 13. A considerable number of villages within a radius of eight miles of Barh are infected, and two or three villages at a greater distance are suffering badly, the worst off being Baktiarpur, 12 miels west of Barh, and Kanaipur, 10 miles to eastward. Just now there are no cases in Mokameh, but at Awanta, three miles east of Mokameh, the epidemic continues, two or deaths occurring daily.

THE inhabitants of the plague infected town of Nawashahr are reported to be eager to turn out into the open. This is being done as fast as huts can be provided. It was feared there might be difficulty in getting the inhabitants to leave their homes, and the somewhat unexpected readiness on their part to meet the plague orders shows that the people are beginning to recognise the wisdom of the plague preventive measures, and that these are really the only known means by which the disease can be kept in bonds and eventually suppressed.

CEYLON has gone ahead of India in the matter of bacteriology; and on the 31st January last the Governor of the island formally opened the Bacteriological Institution at Colombo, which has been organised and fitted up through the liberality of Mr. de Soysa, the Ceylon millionaire, who is well-known on the Indian Turf. The Institute will serve as a teaching school for the science of bacteriology in Ceylon, and highly scientific investigations and diagnoses can henceforth be made with regard to hydrophobia, cholera, typhoid fever, plague, malaria, etc.

THE famine statistics of the Punjab continue to grow. The Shahpur district has now been added to the weekly statement in the "Punjab Gazette," while in Hissar the total daily average of persons on relief works increased to 64,563 in the week ended January 27, from 56,000 in the previous week, and in Rohtak to 21,056 from 20,000. In Gurgaon the number for the week was 921, in Delhi 2,531, and in Shahpur 4,472. The total expenditure on famine relief (wages and gratuitous) in the various districts up to the date named was as follows:—Hissar Rs. 6,71,558 3-3, Rohtak Rs. 1,41,991-5-2, Gurgaon Rs. 4,073-7-7. Delhi Rs. 27,481-14-6, and Shahpur Rs. 55,155-15-3.

A BUNNIAH will resort to queer devices to avoid payment of octroi. One of the articles of import taxed by the Lahore Municipality is wood fuel, but at present only "cart-loads" are assessable, "head-loads" being exempt. There has consequently arisen a practice among local traders in fuel of establishing a branch depot just outside municipal limits for the reception of "cart-loads" of fuel, and thence the wood is brought in across the border to the main shop in the form of "head-loads." To check this artful dodge the Municipal Committee are considering the advisability of altering the octroi limits, and also of altering the rule which exempts "head-loads," making it read "Imports by head loads by persons who go outside of octroi limits and themselves collect the fuel, are exempt from octroi."

Now that the French Parliament is again in Session, the world is likely once more to hear a good deal about the eternal "affaire," which, like an exploded vessel, has scattered burning fragments in every direction. The question of immediate interest is whether or not indemnity shall now be granted to all concerned, and an attempt thus made to stamp the conflagration into oblivion. The President of the Republic, according to M. Blowitz, favours such a course, while the Premier has come to the opposite conclusion. In this country we are perhaps disposed to think that an indemnity would be a crowning injustice as a design to screen the guilty generals. Yet, however much lovers of justice may desire further sifting of the terrible secrets of this deplorable tragedy, it is at least doubtful whether a French jury would not at the present moment further condemn Zola, Picquart, and Reinach, and whitewash Mercier, if any proceedings were taken against him.

IT is quite true, as M. Yves Guyot said in presenting M. Zola with a gold medal, that so far as the civilised world is concerned, it is not Dreyfus but France that requires rehabilitation; but we doubt whether that will be effected by persistently demanding complete justice by the "punishment of Mercier and the other criminals." It is easy to call spirits from the vasty deep; the question is whether they will respond to the call. True, it is not so simple a matter to demand justice in France; it is only done at considerable risk. But no one knows better than Zola and Yves Guyot, in spite of their purple speeches that there is shamefully little probability of the stigma resting on France being removed through justice being executed on the real criminals of the affair. Zola expresses the hope "that I shall not die without having seen in its golden purity that dawn of supreme national glory which we have all desired." We cordially share M. Zola's hopes; but we have our doubts about their realisation.

No one will dispute for a moment the century in which at all events the Board of Trade is living. It has just issued its report on the Trade Unions of 1898. As has been pointed out, 1899 was a year of unexampled prosperity in almost every branch of trade; and since in 1898 British industry was still recovering from the effects of the big Engineer lock-out of the previous year, we can gather from this report little up-to-date information. At the same time the average citizen, who regards trade unions merely as bodies holding purses wherewith to support the discontented artisan against his master, may be surprised to hear that they possess other less objectionable excuses for existence. It is true that in 1898 they spent in "dispute benefit" some three hundred thousand pounds; but the expenditure devoted by the hundred most important trade unions to the relief of their unemployed, ailing, and superannuated members amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million. It is curious to notice, by the way, that the agricultural unions can only muster 170 members. But we forgot: that was in 1898.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster and head of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain, has inhibited from participation in the sacraments of the church Professor St. George Mivart, the distinguished scientific and philosophic writer, on account of heretical sentiments and teachings contained in several articles written by the professor for leading English reviews. Professor St. George Mivart, M. D., P H.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., was born in 1827, educated at Harrow and King's College, London, and joined the Roman Catholic Church at the age of 17 at St. Mary's College, Oscott. He was called to the Bar in 1851, was for a time lecturer on Zoology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical school and professor of Philosophy and Biology at Louvain University. He is well known as an able writer in leading English reviews, and has published works on the "Genesis of Species," "Man and the Apes," "Nature and Thought," "The Origin of Human Reason," and "The Truth." Professor Mivart was at one time the stoutest opponent and most formidable critic of Darwin, but of late years has modified his views, except as to the descent of man. Some time ago he came under the displeasure of the Roman Catholic authorities on account of some remarkable views to which he gave expression in an article on Happiness in Hell."

WE have just had to record the deaths of two men who present as remarkable a contrast as it would be possible to find in two human beings of the same race and nation. It would be a misuse of language to apply the word "regret" to the death of James Martineau, who had reached the great age of ninety-five years, and had fully accomplished his life's work. Dr. Martineau's career was one eminently representative of the intellectual development of the Nineteenth Century, with which it almost exactly synchronised. Sprung from the manufacturing middle class he devoted himself from the first to the study of religion and philosophical speculation. The freedom of his inquiring spirit alarmed the orthodox of two generations ago, though many of his mature conclusions are now widely accepted truths. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and one of the most sincere and spiritually-minded; and his works on the deepest philosophical subjects are of the highest order. How complete a contrast to such a life is that of the handsome, popular, and dashing young officer, heir to a great name, who, in the prime of his life has been killed in the service which he volunteered for his country! It is worthy of note, when we hear talk of Irish disloyalty, that the two greatest living Irishmen have both lost their eldest sons in the war. The sympathy so universally felt for Lord Roberts will now be extended also to his bereaved fellow-countryman, the Marquess of Dufferin.

IT is really more than the most active journalist can do nowadays to keep abreast of the times in the matter of "records." The latter are so fragile that they are always getting broken. We have not to-day to chronicle any unprecedented behaviour on the part of a sportsman, a balloon, or a gun, but we hear that the brightest and biggest of known diamonds is to have the shine taken out of it and put in the shade at the Paris Exhibition by the latest arrival from Kimberley. The new diamond was not, we understand, sent out of the beleaguered town under the care of a pigeon, but was fortunate enough to escape shortly before the investment was completed. It will be perhaps a consolation to the Boers if they are deprived of the pleasure of exhibiting Mr. Rhodes in a cage at Pretoria to know that their French friends can gaze at a product of the De Beers mine which will eclipse the Rue de la Paix. And the French themselves, who long to make their exhibition the greatest show ever seen, will be delighted, since they have not yet bottled the sea-serpent, in having secured an unrivalled monster of the first water. It is insured for £400,000, and will have a personal body guard of four policemen. At night it will retire to a bomb-proof cave in the bowels of the earth; and by day the Regent, the Shah, the Grand Mogul, and even the Koh-i-Noor will bow down before it in acknowledgment of its supremacy.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

THREE ARMY CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Government programme for the increase of the military defences of the Empire provides for three Army Corps, and Cavalry Brigades, with proportionate Field and Horse Artillery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRESS ON LORD LANSDOWNE'S SCHEME.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR MORE.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The press generally regards Lord Lansdowne's scheme as mainly a temporary expedient to meet the emergency, and paving the way to a thorough reorganization later.

BOER SUCCESS AT RENSBURG.

The Boers have driven in our outposts on our western flank at Rensburg. We suffered some casualties.

DANGEROUS POSITION AT RENSBURG.

Our eastern flank at Rensburg is now being threatened and our force at Slingersfontein has been obliged to retire on Rensburg.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Colvile has been appointed to the Command of the new Ninth Division.

General Pole Carew commands the Guards Brigade at Modder River and Colonel Douglas, Lord Methuen's Chief of the Staff, commands the Ninth Brigade.

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Lansdowne explained the army scheme of the Government. It was our first duty, he said, to provide a field army of 130,000 men, which would form a reserve for further reinforcements for South Africa.

It was proposed to add to the army fifteen battalions of infantry, 43 batteries of artillery and seven cavalry regiments. The proposed changes would add 30,000 Regulars and 50,000 Auxiliaries, making a total force of nearly six hundred thousand men.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, said the Government had been urged to adopt a modified form of conscription, but this step was not intended and, moreover, was not necessary in view of the volume of volunteer effort in every part of the Empire.

Ten thousand Volunteers, he said, had joined during the past month.

The chief aim, therefore, was to increase the efficiency of the Auxiliaries and qualify them for garrison duty, and also in case of need for heavier duties.

It was proposed to make the pay of the Militia equal to that of the Regulars, and to embody the whole of the Militia in the spring and summer, to re-arm the Volunteers and increase their grant, to authorise a second battalion when the number of the first exceeded one thousand, and to exact a higher standard of efficiency.

It was also proposed to raise the Yeomanry to their full establishment, to increase their pay, and give them a month annually under canvas.

Mr. Wyndham said the Auxiliaries were constituted primarily as a defensive force which must be supplemented by the mobile army, the standard of which is to be fixed at three Army Corps and three Cavalry Brigades. We must, therefore, raise thirty-six field batteries, seven horse batteries, and army service and engineers for two more corps.

It was, he said, proposed to invite Volunteer Artillerymen to enlist for one year, and also to offer Army commissions to the Colonies, Militia and Universities.

TROOPS BORROWED FROM INDIA TO BE RETURNED.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said it was intended to replace the troops borrowed from India for the Cape at the earliest possible date.

A MOTION FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Wemyss gave notice of a motion in favour of a modified form of compulsory service for home defence.

Lord Lansdowne replied that he strongly favoured some form of national military education, and that the War Office and the Education Department had exchanged views on the subject.

COMMENTS BY THE "TIMES."

The "Times" comments on the lack of guiding principle and definite object with regard to the Government's proposals in their army scheme.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Captain Eykyn, of the Black Watch, has died from wounds received at Koodoosberg.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley was being severely bombarded on the 8th.

QUICK-FIRING GUNS FOR THE BRITISH.

It is reported that Japan has allowed the British Government to take over four 4·7 quick-firing guns, ordered from Armstrongs, and that some of the European States have acted similarly in reference to orders they have placed with Vickers Son, and Maxim, the Government thus acquiring one hundred guns.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

An "Indian Daily News" special wire, dated London, 12th February, says:—Our position in Natal is the burning topic of the hour and General Buller's repeated failures to relieve Ladysmith have awakened the public mind to the extreme gravity of the situation. The highest military authority here considers that, in face of the strength of the Boers at the Tugela, it is impossible for General Buller to relieve Ladysmith, and that, in the more important interests of the campaign, the devoted town must now be left to its fate.

The same opinion does not seem to be held at Spearman's Camp, however, for a message from Mr. Winston Churchill to the *Morning Post* states that another fierce attempt to cut a way through the enemy will shortly be made. The troops are eager to once more try conclusions with the enemy, whose full strength and disposition, however, are now matters of uncertainty.

An unconfirmed report from Durban states that the recent success of the Boers have encouraged General Joubert to assume the aggressive, and that 6,000 Boers, under the command of General Botha, the most dashing of the Boer leaders, have been detached from General Schalk Burger's main body, and are attempting to outflank General Buller. This movement of the enemy is in the direction of Chieveley. The report has created a great sensation in Natal, but its truth is discredited here.

It is reported at Maritzburg that Lieut. Tait, the golf champion, was killed in General Macdonald's reconnaissance.

Lord Roberts, in his address to the Highlanders after their return to the Modder from Koodoosberg, said that he fully relied on their assistance in the serious work that awaited them.

The Boers have released Colonel Eager, of the Royal Irish Rifles, who was taken prisoner in the assault on Stormberg, presumably by way of returning, the compliment of our release of Commander Pretorius.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

The following casualties at Ladysmith have been reported by the General Officer Commanding the Lines of Communications in Natal to the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Died of disease on the 7th of February—Lance Corporals S. S. Panther and W. Maskel, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, and Gunner G. Lambert, 21st Field Battery.

On the 8th of February—Private M. Hearn, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

On the 9th of February—Gunner J. Wilson, 42nd Field Battery.

On the 3rd of February—Private Andrews, 19th Hussars.

Died on the 7th of February, of wounds received on the 6th of February—Colour-Sergeant W. Boyall, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, and Private Glaisher, 19th Hussars.

INDIAN NURSING VOLUNTEERS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

In reply to an enquiry from the Government of India the authorities in South Africa have intimated that the services will not be required of the ladies in India who have volunteered for nursing at the front.

We have received the sum of Rs. 10 from "G. P." towards the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers who have fallen in South Africa and forwarded the amount to the local agents, Messrs. King, King and Co.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised	131,301	1	0
Per Sind Club thro' Messrs McIver Mackenzie and Co, Karachi	795	0	0
Lieut-Col A S G Jayakar	10	0	0
Salt Dept Kharagora Range	50	0	0
Messrs Kurwa and Kajijee	125	0	0
Officers and Men, Deesa Dist	2,826	8	5
British and Native Non Commissioned Officers, 1st Bombay Grenadiers	365	5	2
Mr E T Ker	15	4	0
Mr J McNeill	30	0	0
Some Officers, Punjab Police	240	0	0
Major E O Wight, R A M C	35	0	0
Rev E J Warlow, Collection in Lahore Cathedral	294	6	0
Local Treasurer per Officer Commanding, 1st Norfolk Regiment	637	6	0
Major J M Fleming	53	0	0
Mr H L Painter	100	0	0
Mr Sheik Shamshudin	2	11	0
Messrs Alexander Mackenzie and Co	500	0	0
Mr B Clay	25	0	0
Syed Dewan Mahomed, K S, (Hon Magistrate, Sirsa, Punjab)	50	0	0
Major W B Thomson	45	0	0
	Rs. 137,437	9	7

Bombay, Feb. 13. KING, KING & Co

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Mr. Brodrick, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question in the Commons, said Government was fully alive to the desirability of maintaining British interests in Persia.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Major Attree, R.E., is transferred from Bombay to the Bengal Command, Military Works; Major Lutzens, R.E., is appointed Consulting Royal Engineer, Poona District; Captain Dealy, R.E., officiates as Consulting Royal Engineer, Sind District; and Major Day, R.E., is posted to the Quetta sub-district.

CONSERVANCY ARRANGEMENTS IN CANTONMENTS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of improved conservancy arrangements into Deesa, Deolali, Kamptee, and Nasirabad Cantonments at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 to be provided for in the next Budget Estimates.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business at the next Legislative Council is likely to include the passing of the Whipping Bill and the Companies Registration Bill and the presentation of Select Committee's report on the Ships Registration Bill.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop Rt. Rev. Goethals leaves here on the 27th for Naples, owing to ill-health.

THE ASSAM EMIGRATION BILL.

The Assam Emigration Bill, which has raised so much opposition in planting circles, is now to be postponed to the next session.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

The condition of the Commander-in-Chief is reported to-day as again improved.

OUTRAGE BY THE WAS.

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

Another outrage by the Was is reported on the 9th instant. Major Kiddle, Indian Medical Service, and Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Boundary Commission, were murdered and Mr Litton, British Consul at Szumao, injured. The bodies of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland were recovered. Mr. Scott, Boundary Commissioner, is concerting with General Lin a measure for punishing the Las or Was as they are more commonly called.

THE GAINS OF LEARNING BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

A large meeting of native merchants assembled to-day, to protest against the Gains of Learning Act as uncalled for, unnecessary, selfish, opposed to the spirit of Hindu society, and detrimental to the progress of education and enterprise. Telegrams were sent to the Governor and the Viceroy, praying them to veto the Act. Profound dissatisfaction is prevailing among the middle classes. Popular opinion is that the Bill has been suddenly and unexpectedly passed. The mercantile class oppose the measure and memorials to the Governor and the Viceroy have been prepared.

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD SANDHURST.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Sir George Cotton and a numerous deputation from the Committee appointed to consider the last means of commemorating Lord Sandhurst's five years of office as Governor of Bombay, assembled at the Secretariat, to present his Excellency with the resolutions passed at the recent meeting in the Town Hall.

Sir George Cotton, addressing his Excellency, stated that the meeting in question was not only eminently representative of all classes of the community, but was so numerous that, though 1,200 seats were provided, a large number of those present, could scarcely find standing room. It was unanimously determined that the great services of Lord Sandhurst, during years of unexampled calamities, should be perpetuated, so that the citizens of Bombay might have constantly before them a memorial of that eventful time, and of the courage and devotion with which not only the Governor and those associated with him, but of innumerable members of the different communities combating plague. Then arose the question as to the most fitting form which such a memorial should take. The occasion was one which rendered it desirable that the memorial should not only recall the arduous years we had passed through, but also the personality of the Governor who had done so much to mitigate suffering, revive hope, and bring back prosperity to the city. There were two methods of doing this. One was by a painting, the work of some distinguished artist. There was an objection to that method. It would be necessary to place it in a building where it would be protected from the vicissitudes of the weather, either in the Council Chamber or at Malabar Hill, or Guneshkind, and there it would be seen by comparatively few. The alternative is a statue, which could be placed in a prominent site in the City, where it would recall to every one the period of stress and storm through which we have passed, and preserve the lineaments of Lord Sandhurst. The Committee hope, therefore, that his Excellency would meet the general wish and give his sanction to the proposal that his period of office should be commemorated by a statue.

Lord Sandhurst, in reply, said that the resolutions of the representative public meeting, which had just been presented to him gave him the greatest pleasure, for they testified to the sympathy and friendliness of those amongst whom he had been living and labouring during the period of office now drawing to a close. A portrait would in many respects be agreeable to him. But the Committee preferring for the reasons stated by Sir George Cotton, the memorial should take the form of a statue, he concurred in that view. His Excellency thanked the deputation and the committee in a few cordial words and bade them farewell.

Amongst the deputation were Sir George Cotton, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, L. W. Meyer, James Douglas, Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie, Messrs. W. MacKenzie, F. C. Remington, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Fazalbhoy Visram, J. M. Framji Patel, Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., Mir Aun Ali, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Sardar Khan Bahadur Kassum Haji Mitha, Messrs. Jijibhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sardar Khan Bahadur Umer Jamal, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Kortez, Messrs. Bhandarkar, Jamsetji Dursetji Jamsetji, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit, N. R. Chichgar, and Rustom D. Wadia.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LAST night, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst held their last reception at Government House, Malabar Point. There were a large attendance. The spacious compound was very brilliantly illuminated with rows of variegated buttees and Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps. The arrangements for the function were admirably carried out by the Government House staff. The guests were received by the native Aide-de-Camp and conducted to his Excellency. The Governor's band was stationed in the rear compound and enlivened the function by playing selections of music. At 9-30 p.m., Lord and Lady Sandhurst entered the reception hall and stood in the centre, while Captain Berkley-Levett, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, took up their position in front of their Excellencies. The presentation then commenced, Captain Levett presenting European ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Baig performing a similar function in regard to native ladies and gentlemen.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

THE Executive Engineer at the Presidency has made the usual decorations in the shamianah erected at the Apollo Bunder for the reception of Lord Northcote on his landing, on Friday morning, and for the departure of Lord Sandhurst, on Saturday afternoon. Special preparations have been made by public-spirited citizens to honour Lord Sandhurst along the entire route by which he will arrive at the Bunder. His Excellency will leave Government House in a carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders, and with detachments of his mounted sowars in front and rear. The procession will pass by the Ridge Road on to Gowalia Tank Road, then to Grant Road, and by the Jamsetjee Hospital, into Bhendy Bazaar Road, onward to Pydhownee, Kalbadevi, and the Money School. It will reach Boree Bunder by the Cruickshank Road; and thence proceed along Hornby Road to Apollo Bunder. The route of the procession will be decorated with flags, banners, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers. From Malabar Point to Grant Road, it will be decorated by the Khoja followers of H. H. the Aga Khan; from Grant Road up to the corner of Falkland Road by Sirdar Oomer Jamal; thence up to the Jamsetjee Hospital by Khan Saheb Moola Hussan Ali and Mir Abdul Ali Carrimjee on behalf of the Borah community; and from the Jamsetjee Hospital along Bhendy Bazar, Pydhownee, and Kalbadevi up to the Money School, by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha. From the Money School up to Boree Bunder, the route will be gaily decorated by members of the Maratha community. The route from Boree Bunder up to Apollo Bunder will be decorated by the public-spirited residents of the locality.

FANCY *FETE* IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

THE following gentlemen have consented to join the General Committee and to support the undertaking:—Mr. M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Khimjee Jairam Narronji, Sirdar Hajee Cassam Mitha, Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. J. Framji Patel. The Committee have to thank Mr. Pestonji Eduljee, Bombay Gymkhana, for the loan of a large number of tents and kanats, and Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co. have offered a further contribution of 2,000 fancy lights. Mr. Naronji Dwarkadas has kindly offered to supply a quantity of flowers and plants to the flower stall, and the proprietors of Harmston's Circus have most generously promised to give a performance at the *fete* each evening if they are still in Bombay, which should prove a great attraction.

DEATH OF MRS. S. GOSTLING.

WE regret to record the death, at Pali Hill, Bandora, of Mrs. Sarah Gostling, wife of Mr. David Gostling, architect. Mrs. Gostling for some years was a prominent worker in the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association. She inaugurated a branch of the Fabian Society in Bombay and frequently both wrote and spoke on subjects having for their object the advancement and enlightenment of her fellow-creatures. Mrs. Gostling was of a particularly generous disposition and was untiring in her labours for the good of mankind.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual Horse and Dog Show was held on the Oval. The weather was cool, and the attendance, although small at the commencement, increased to fair proportions towards the close. The Show was more successful than it has been on any previous occasion, the entries all round being much more numerous. To achieve this end the executive committee, consisting of General Ventris, Captain Purvis, Captain Peile, Captain Hunt, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. F. C. Allen, and Mr. R. A. Willis, have worked hard, added to which must be recorded the indefatigable efforts of Mr. D. Lindsay, who again filled the onerous position of honorary secretary. The dog section will be judged on Thursday, and as it was the judges had a busy time in arriving at their decisions, no less than thirty-seven classes coming before their notice. In the class for chargers the Ahmednagar Remount Depot showed a splendid officers' charger, named Bendigo, and which was imported by Mr. A. Martin. He was awarded first prize, Major Triscott's Scarlet being placed second. In the class for Arab and C.B. hunters the Ahmednagar Depot also gained a first, while the Hon. P. Thesiger's Royal was second. The polo pony class was a good one, some excellent animals being on view, and Mr. Percy Fischer's Hurlingham was awarded the red rosette. The horse had a slight swelling on one of its legs, and this defect probably lost him a prize in the hunter class. Huntsman, a nice stamp of horse, won in class 8 for hunters, 14·1 and under, with Mr. F. A. Prevost's Flirt, second. Panic, belonging to Mr. F. C. Allen, is a useful looking animal, and also gained the badge. There were eighteen competitors in the class for ponies suitable for polo, and a grey arab belonging to Mr. Ali bin Taleb, won from Captain Kilkelly's country-bred mare Geisha. The lady's hunting class filled well, and some smart animals were ridden round the ring. Mrs. Borton's chestnut Erin, a well-made animal, gained first prize, Lady Jenkins arab Tantalus being second. A taking lot of animals were brought forward to be judged for the Arab stallion class, over 14 hands, the red rosette being given to Mr. Lindsay's Atlas, with Alert, belonging to Messrs. Goculdas and A. Nanjee, second. Mr. Sulliman A. Wahed gained a third with Golden Bridge, but, in the class for stallions, under 14 hands, he was more successful as Earl won the first distinction. In the competition for stallions of other classes Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas' Nobleman, a well-known performer at Mahaluxmi, was easily first. Dr. Christy's New Moon was placed first in the class for mares, over 14 hands, suitable for breeding purposes, and Mr. R. Hunter, the well-known importer of horses, showed a smart mare, Mona, in a similar class for animals, 14 hands and under. The harness classes were remarkably strong, and the parade was one of the most interesting sights of the day's proceedings. Mr. F. C. Allen's Codling, as usual, looking very smart and going with splendid action, gained the winning colours in the class for ponies, 14 hands and under, Lady Sandhurst's being placed second. In the class for single harness, over 14 hands, the first prize was given to Lord Sandhurst's Sarah, Mr. P. D. Pudumjee's Sultan and Mr. Powvala's Miss Sweet William getting second and third prizes respectively. Amongst the competitors was an excellent turn-out belonging to the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and nothing moved better than Duke, but it was overlooked in the distribution of awards. Mr. Jugmohundas' Gulshun was placed first in class 16 for arabs in single harness. There was keen competition between Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. J. Vurjeewandas in the class for double harness pairs, 14·3 and under, and the verdict went to the latter, but Mr. Symons' pair driven tandem were deservedly awarded first prize. The driving competition for pairs was won by Mr. J. L. Symons, and for tandems by Captain F. D. Hunt. The jumping competition for ponies, 14 hands and under, was won by Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin's McGuinness, who fenced beautifully Mr. McCausland's Lady Lily second, and Mr. Percy Fischer's Hurlingham third. The Show will be continued on Thursday.

CHARGERS.

Class 1.—English and Colonial Chargers.	
Ahmednagar Remount Depot's bl aus g Bendigo	1
Major Triscott's ch aus g Starlight	2
Major Borton's ch aus g Erin, Bothwell, Esmeralda	3
Class 4 and 5.—Troop Horses and N C Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, the Governor's Body Guard and the Mounted Police.	
H E the Governor's Body Guard. bay aus g	1
H E the Governor's Body Guard, bay aus g	2
Class 5.	
Bombay Mounted Police, grey arab ch	1
Bombay Mounted Police, bay Persian h	2
Class 8.—Hunters, 14-1 and under.	
Col Henderson's dun aus g Huntsman	1
Mr F A Prevost's roan ir m Flirt	2
Mr F C Allen's g aus g Panic	3
Class 9.—Arab and Cb Hunters (Horses, Galloways or Ponies).	
Ahmednagar Depot's b cb g Tam	1
Hon'ble P Thesiger's g a p Royal	2
Lieut Courage's g a p Cypress	3

LADIES' HORSES.

Class 11.—Ladies' Horses, other classes, over 14 hands.	
Mrs Borton's ch aus geld Erin	1
Lady Jenkins' br aus g Tantalus	2
Mr J L Symons' b aus g Sheldrake	3

POLO PONIES.

(Prize presented by Prince Samatsingjee.

Class 13.—Arabs.	
Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Hurlingham	1
Lieut Courage's g a p Cypress	2
Capt Low's ch a p Perfection	3
Class 15.—Ponies suitable for Polo.	
Ali Bin Taleb's g a p	1
Capt Kilkelly's b cb m Geisha	2
Mr Tahar Junus grey a p	3

HARNESS HORSES.

SINGLE HARNESS.

Class 16.—Arabs and Cbs. (Horses, Galloways or Ponies.	
Mr Jugmohandas Vurjevandass' w a h Gulshun	1
Mr J B Dalal's Nadir	2
Mr Sulleman A Wahed's b a h Nadirshan	3
Class 17.—Single Harness, other classes, over 14 hands.	
H E The Governor's b aus m Sarah	1
Mr P D Pudumjee's bl aus h Sultan	2
Mr Pouvala's br aus m Miss Sweet William	3
Class 18.—Single Harness, other classes, Ponies 14 hands and under.	
Mr F C Allen's g aus g Codling	1
H E Lady Sandhurst's g hung m Shipka	2
Mr F A Prevost's bl aus m Fan-tan	3
Class 19. Double Harness Pairs, over 14—3,	
H E The Governor's b aus ms Sarah and Silvia	1
Sir R Low's b ans ms Necklace and Locket	2
Meherjee Bomanjee's bay hung gelds Kruger and Joubert	3
Class 20. Double Harness Pairs, 14-3 and under.	
Mr J Verjeevandass' w a hs Gulshan and Nobleman	1
Mr J L Symon's bay Can gelds Penguin and Gannet	2
Major Baker's b aus gelds Macushla and Machree	3
(Class 21 Teams.)	
(No Entries.)	
Class 22 Tandems.	
Mr J L Symon's bay Can gelds Penguin and Gannet	1
Major Baker's b aug g Macushla and Machree.	2

STALLIONS.

Class 26. Arab Stallions, over 14 hands.	
Mr Lindsay's b a Atlas	1
M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch a Alert	2
Mr Sulliman A Wahed's ch a Golden Bridge	3
Class 27.—Arab Stallions, 14 hands, and under.	
Mr Sulliman A Wahed's b a p Earl	1
Mr D Lindsay's b a p Squire	2
Mr Naranjee Dwarkadas' br a p Romeo	3
Class 28.—Stallions of other classes.	
Mr Naranjed Dwarkada's br aus entire Nobleman	1
Mr Naranjed Dwarkada's br aus entire Nobleman	2
Mr P D Pudumjee's bl aus Sultan	8

BROOD MARES.

Class 29. Mares over 14 hands, suitable for breeding purposes.	
Dr C Christy's br aus m New Moon	1
Mr Pouvala's br aus m Miss Sweet William	2
Mr J Mollison's b cb m Bawbee	3
Class 30. Mares 14 hands and under, suitable fo breeding purposes.	
Mr R Hunter's b aus m Mona	1
Mr J Guzdar's br e m Dolly Varden	2
Capt Kelkelly's b cb m Geisha	3

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Class 34. Jumping Competition. (Ponies, 14 hands and under.)	
Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g McGuinness	1
Mr S McCausland's ch aus m Lady Lily	2
Mr P F Fisher's ch a p Hurlingham	3
Class 35. Driving Competitions (Pairs.)	
Mr J L Symons	I
Mr R A Willis	2
Class 36. Driving Competition. (Tandems.)	
Mr F D Hunt	1
Mr J L Symons	2

"IS WAR NOW POSSIBLE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader in your issue of the 9th Feb. and the article on "The Altered Conditions of Warfare," in the *Pioneer* of the 11th Feb., are evidently derived from the same source, viz., Mr. Bloch's six volume work on "The War of the Future in its Technical, Economic, and Political Relations." All kinds of inferences are being drawn from this work. Those relating to economic and political matters may be just and true enough. Mr. Bloch is not the first who has pointed out the enormous strain that will arise nowadays in a war between such nations as keep up enormous armies by means of compulsory systems of recruiting. With every increase in the facilities of transport and of intercommunication between nations, the greater will be the economic strain and dislocation caused by a great war between two or more Great Powers, and greater will be the diversion of the useful productive power of labour during peace for the purpose of warding off the possibility of such a strain, which may mean indefinite extinction to the beaten side. But in Mr. Bloch's title to his work he has omitted two adjectives, which, from a soldier's point of view, are the most important ones of all, and these are the adjectives "tactical" and "strategical." In the Franco-German War the French had technically the best weapons, and so had the Turks in the Russo-Turkish War. Yet, in spite of technical advantages, the Germans were victorious over the French, because they were better led, tactically and strategically, and the Russians were victorious, because the Turks were worse led, both tactically and strategically than the Russians were. The terms "tactical" and "strategical" find their roots in human nature, and so long as human nature remains as it is, war will be possible and frontal attack, though not always wise or advisable perhaps, will be possible. But then the means of conducting warlike operations, especially on the battle-field, will have to be adopted partly to the technical requirements of the weapons used on both sides but chiefly to the moral, mental, and physical factors that prevail on both sides.

Every new war, after the introduction of new technical weapons, has brought about great surprises. The Franco-German War did and so has the present Boer War. The German system of training before the war was thorough enough to admit of elasticity as regards new procedure when new conditions arose. The exact opposite applies to our whole military system, and this is really what we are suffering from now. In peace time we never have had manœuvres to exercise our Generals in strategy and our troops in mobility and in reconnaissance, and the timely transmission of collected information. Transport trains are too expensive and so troops are tied down to standing camps-of-exercise. Ammunition also is expensive and so only a few rounds are allowed to be expended, and thus the artillery preparations in our field-days are reduced to a few minutes, after which the infantry moves forward, and as they also are only allowed a few rounds, there is no inducement to undertake any serious fire preparation, with the result of our attacks assuming continuous forward movements without proper preparation, just as we have seen done in South Africa again and again. What troops are taught in peace time they will do at the outset of a war. And in South Africa we are suffering chiefly from a suicidal policy of false economy that has arisen from the abuse of both our insular position and our system of party government. Both of these national factors are undoubtedly powerful advantages if properly used but they are also dangerous disadvantages if misused. This is not the time and place to discuss the proper methods of procedure in a modern war, but my only purpose in writing is to help to correct the impression that has been instilled into so many peoples' minds that war depends on technical considerations alone, and not on the use of human nature under the terms "tactics" and "strategy," which terms, however, involve a study of technical matters as one factor among many others of still greater importance. Our failures in South Africa are tactical and strategical failures, and are due far more to the Generals and troops never having been given proper peace opportunities for training, by a long series of parsimonious Governments, than to any technical deficiencies in our weapons. The man behind the weapon and its proper use are far and away more important questions than the mere weapon itself.—Yours, &c.,

C. B. MAYNE, Major, R. E.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

THE INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Deen Dayal may be told it is no use to abuse one who takes upon himself a public duty. The officer, whose Private Secretary he is, ought to know the tale of the Shikhandi of the Mahabharat. Bull-i-Nath is not personally interested either in the Minister or in Mr. Bedarkar. He has given the general impression of the Indore rayats. "Deen Dayal" has not disproved the assertion that the Minister as President of the Council has to decide the cases he disposes of in the Durbar office. I can, if needed, give him instances. He must not studiously confound the future judicial or regular civil and criminal appeals of the rayats in the Revenue, Forest, Famine, Customs, Octroi and a host of other administrative cases which finally go to the Council. There is no denying that the claims, real or imaginary, of the rayats against the State, are in the first instance settled by the Minister and appeals against such cases have to go to the Council. The Minister presides over the Council and thus decides them in a more authoritative form. Judicial cases and appeals decided by him prior to the constitution of the new Council are treated similarly. His influence has more than once been adversely felt. Cases can easily be quoted.

(2) With regard to the Foreign Secretary his Highness the Maharaja directed more than a year ago that his salary be raised by annual increments. Nevertheless the Minister sent a nominal "Vinanti" or request to his Highness and actually conferred on the Secretary the coveted post—a plural one—and has retained him there in spite of the Maharaja's wishes, dismissing the Uitlander incumbent in defiance of the Maharaja's orders. He does not, however, get the "sudden increase" in his salary, for the Account Office objected to such undue favours on technical grounds. The Foreign Secretary's influence with the Minister can be proved from the facts (*a*) that he recalled an ousted Judge, his own casteman; (*b*) that he employed the brother of this judge as Secretary to the Council superseding older servants and abler graduates; (*c*) that he brought to Indore another graduate, also his casteman, for the City Magistrate's post; (*d*) that he whispered "dismissal" into the ears of the local magnates in regard to a candidate selected by the Residency, and compelled him to obtain proof from the Bombay Secretariat of his innocence of a charge preferred against him; (*e*) he got his own nephew or blood relation, a mere school-boy, appointed to the post of Assistant Foreign Secretary, although his personal intervention failed to induce the local European Director of Public Instruction to give this youth permission to appear at the last Matriculation Examination. That the Foreign Secretary should be appointed Second Judge and conveniently asked to do clerical work to get over the objection of a seat in the Council and that the Judge's Bench should be left empty will deceive no one.

(3) As for Rao Bahadur Bedarkar who is dragged into this defence. He is above jealousies and perhaps that is why he is made to work as a mere member in a Council, of which he was the President for over six years. He may be styled an adviser but he is a simple member of the Council. The public claims for him a higher position on the ground of his superior education and great experience.

(4) As regards the recalled councillor can the Minister or "Deen Dayal" deny that he refused to return to Indore, when recalled by his Highness, and that his Highness taunted him in public for accepting the Minister's invitation when his own received no response? The Maharaja's "consent" was obtained by the Minister, but under what circumstances, under what influences, under what boycotting is no secret at Indore. I am sorry that "Deen Dayal" has compelled me to publish personal matters by trying to white-wash his patron at the cost of a disinterested writer. The facts remain unrefuted (1) that the Minister's presence in the Council is extremely unpopular, (2) that Mr. Bedarkar's position is anomalous, (3) that the Foreign Secretary takes undue advantage of his influence with the Minister, (4) that the "unwelcome" old councillor wants an awakening. Bad advisers have succeeded in, first misleading, and then running an Indian Maharaja, but if they try that game with the wide-awake British Government and its able Viceroy H. E. Lord Curzon, they will have to repent the hour they dared interfere with an able, experienced, and sensible officer like Captain Jennings.

ANTI-OMICHANDISM.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

A SPECIAL Convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, when there was a large gathering of members of the Senate and other ladies and gentlemen. At 5-15 p. m. the procession of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, and Fellows entered the Hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by the Sub-Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through whom the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. The order of procession was as follows:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS

Professor Bhadkamkar.
Mr. K. K. Kapadia.
Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.
The Rev. E. S. Hume.
Mr. P. G. Messent.
Dr. Ghasvala.
Mr. Atmaram Bhukhanvala.
Mr. H. S. Dikshit.
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
Prof. C. S. Thariani.
Mr. D. G. Padhye.
Mr. M. D. Kanga.
The Rev. Dr. T. Henriques.
The Rev. W.H. Wallrath.
Mr. Playford Reynolds.
Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai.
Mr. K. K. Modi.
Mr. H. F. Beale.
Dr. H. M. Masina.
Mr. James MacDonald.
Mr. P. B. Joshi.
Mr. J. E. Davar.
Mr. M. S. Bharucha.
Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram.
Dr. B. N. Darabshet.
Mr. J. M. Antia.
Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama.
Prof. Muller.
Mr. K. G. Desai.
Dr. Ismail J. Asrani.
Mr. Ganpat S. Rao.
The Rev. Braz de Monte.
Vety. Major Brodie Mills.
Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai.
Mr. N. A. Moos.
Mr. R. D. Dave.
Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar.
Mr. Faizulabhai L. Mulla.
Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar.
Mr. V. N. Nene.
Mr. M. M. Munshi.
The Rev. R. MacOmish.
The Rev. H. Bochum.
Mr. M. N. Wadia.
Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan.
Mr. K. E. Kanga.
Dastur D. P. Sanjana.
Shams-ul-Ulma J.J. Modi.
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Mr. K. B. Sethna.
Mr. M. H. Hakim.
Khan Bahadur Dosabhoy Pestanji.
Mr. P. G. Dhumatkar.
Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni.
Prof. A. V. Kathavate.
Mr. D. N. Wadia.
Mr. K. N. Kabraji.
Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Joseph Ezekiel.
Dr. Cowasji Pestonji.
Dr. Cowasji Hormasji.
Dr. R. N. Khory.
Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji.
Mr. F. R. Vikaji.
Dr. Shantaram Vithal.
Mr. J. P. Kapadia.
Dr. Edalji Nasharvanji.
Mr. R. M. Sayani.
Mr. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.
Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar.
Mr. K. R. Kama.
Dr. M. B. Kola.

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The Honourable PROF. GOKHALE.
The Honourable G. K. PARAKH.
The Honourable Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji.
The Honourable Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Honourable Mr. John Nugent.

BISHOPS.

The Most Rev. T. Dalhoff.
The Right Reverend James MacArthur.

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Dr. W. K. Hatch.
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THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E.T. Candy, I. C. S.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable William Mansfield Sandhurst, Baron Sandhurst, K. G., C. I. E., LL. D.

The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed on behalf of Candidates for a degree, the Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduated; the passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree; the Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar then made a declaration of Degrees conferred. Presentation of the James Berkley Gold Medal, the Queen Empress Silver Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji H. Cama Gold Medal and the Cobden Club Medal was next made.

Lord Sandhurst said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen,—The report which deals with the principal events of the academic year will be read on a subsequent occasion. This year again as is usually unhappily the case, we have to deplore the loss of several prominent members of the Senate. Dr. Peterson was for many years connected with the University and for a time was our Registrar and a well-known Sanscrit scholar. Professor S. Cooke, the second of the two distinguished brothers, whose names are so intimately connected with the College of Science at Poona, was for sometime a Syndic. Mr. N. N. Wadia ever active in educational matters and especially in regard to the technical branch and generally well known in public life in Bombay, and Colonel H. O. Selby had been among us in Bombay; while for many years Mr. F. K. Banaji was a familiar name to students of History and Philosophy. As this is the last occasion on which I shall take part as Chancellor in the meeting of the Convocation of this University, it will not be out of place if I follow the example of my predecessor Lord Harris and say a few words regarding the progress of education in this Presidency during the last five years. It may be known to many of you that under the normal distribution of work between the three members of the Government of this Presidency the portfolio of education falls to the share of the Governor. I feel therefore somewhat bound to review the proceedings of that department during the last five years, nor could I find a more fitting occasion to do so than when I address for the last time the leading members of the principal educational institution of the Presidency assembled in their annual meeting in the capacity of Chancellor of the University, an office to hold which I look on as a great distinction. Looking back upon the history, of the last five years, it may seem at first sight to those who apply the ordinary statistical standards. that the progress which we are accustomed to notice with satisfaction has received a check. The period we are reviewing began with the year 1895-96, in which we maintained over 10,000 colleges and schools which were attended by 627,541 pupils, while the provincial expenditure on education reached a total of nearly 21 3-4 lakhs. But in the following year as we all of us but too well know the Presidency was visited by the combined calamities of famine and plague which caused a falling off of over 25,000 in the attendance at our schools, though their number even slightly increased, and our expenditure rose to nearly 22 1-2 lakhs. Since the plague first appeared in our midst in the autumn of 1896, the Presidency has never been free from the ravages of that terrible disease, of the spread of which over the Presidency, the closure of some schools and the diminished attendance at others tell their tale only too clearly. Down to the end of 1899 we had suffered from this cause, and also to some extent from the effects of the famine of 1896-97, a loss of 314 schools and 68,671 scholars. This year again plague has devastated a large part of the Presidency and we have to face a famine which is more widespread and bids fair to be much more severe than that of 3 years ago. But, although it early became evident that the plague had come to stay, and that all the available resources of Government must be devoted to combating its insidious attacks and to relieving the distresses of a famine-stricken people, there has never at any time during the last five years been any drawing back from the policy laid down by the Education Commission. The Government has always recognised that it was bound in honour not only to keep open its own educational institutions, but to keep faith with the other owners and managers of schools who depend for a part of their resources upon provincial grants-in-aid. But to do this we have had to prove our case before those higher authorities who are the trustees of the finances of the empire, and who were anxious, and rightly anxious, to be assured that every proper economy was enforced, as a partial set off to the heavy expenditure in meeting which we had to apply for their assistance. But I am thankful to say that our efforts were successful, and there are few incidents in the history of the last few years to which I can look back with greater satisfaction [illegible] to the fact that we have been able to avoid [illegible] educational institutions by withdrawing grants-in-aid. It is true that the provincial expenditure on education was in 1897-98 Rs. 1 1-4 lakhs and in 1898-99 Rs.1,43,000 less than it was in 1895-96. But this decrease was almost entirely due to a partial suspension of the payments on account of grants for buildings and apparatus, which though no doubt they increase the efficiency of a school, are not absolutely necessary to its existence. Even under this head we have taken the first opportunity of reverting to the former liberal policy, for we have devoted part of a windfall which we obtained from the Government of India in the early part of the current year, to paying off the most pressing claims upon us for building grants. Although, therefore, we must deplore the damage that plague and famine have done to the cause of education in the Presidency during the last five years, we may yet rejoice that we have not been compelled to change any essential part of our system or to set the clock back, and we may look forward with confident hope to more prosperous years in the future that will more than repair the injury suffered in the past. I have now, perhaps, said enough of the darker side of the picture, and we may turn to more cheerful subjects of contemplation. A time of financial stress is not one to which we should naturally look for the initiation of great educational projects or the introduction of great reforms, yet if the educational history of the last five years be attentively considered, it will be found that it has been unusually rich in educational discussions and reforms. In 1896 educational conferences were publicly held at most of the chief centres in this Presidency and produced much useful discussion and comment on all phases of educational development below the University stage. They resulted in bringing the public into closer touch with the Department and prepared the ground for moderate reforms in such directions as the training of vernacular teachers, the improvement of the text books in Primary schools, the development of Drawing and Manual Training, and the institution of a Departmental test for teachers in Secondary Schools. In 1897-98 events, to which I need not more particularly refer in this place drew the attention of Government to the defective discipline prevailing in certain institutions managed by educational societies in the Deccan, and the constitution of these societies was revised in accordance with the advice of the Director of Public Instruction. During the same year the eductional department was entrusted with the arrangements for the accommodation of the parties of astronomers who came from various parts of the world to observe the total eclipse of the sun which took place in January 1898. In the following year Government appointed a Committee of official and non-official gentlemen who held an exhaustive inquiry into the constitution and working of the Government Law School with the result, that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the number of Professors has been doubled, a Board of visitors, including the Chief Justice and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, has been appointed and the full resources of the school have been secured to it for the future. In the same year Government approved the revival of the old "Educational Record," a journal which dates back to the time of Sir Alexander Grant and Sir James Peile, and which for many years was associated with the well-known name of Mr. T. B. Kirkham. In the same year, also, as an outcome of the educational conferences of 1896 the codes which regulate the position of the teachers in Primary Schools, and of the students in our Normal Colleges were thoroughly revised. An examination was also established for teachers in Secondary schools on the lines which were approved by the Indian Education Commission of 1883 and the English Secondary Education Commission in 1895. This is a distinct step in advance and goes some way to remove the reproach that we have neglected the training of our Secondary teachers. The year, whose end we are now approaching, will be memorable in the history of education in India, as that which saw the first practical steps taken to realise the scheme for the encouragement of Higher Research which will always be associated with the name of our generous fellow citizen, Mr. J. N. Tata. The most serious of the preliminary difficulties that must always beset the inception of so large a plan have already been surmounted and Mr. Tata and his Committee can count upon the warm approval, both of the Bombay Government and of the Government of India in carrying out his generous purpose which should be of incalculable value to this Presidency of India and to the lasting honour of Mr. Jamsetji Tata. Though the year has been one of war abroad and of plague and famine at home, we shall be able to look back upon it without regret in so far as it saw the beginnings of an institution which we may hope will be of very great benefit to the whole of India and to science at large. The inauguration of our own University in the dark days of 1857, and now the foundation in times of trouble and disaster of the new University of Research, may be appealed to as a proof that even when the clouds were at their darkest both the Government and the people had faith in the future of the country, and were determined to let nothing interfere with its moral and material advancement. Turning now to the history of the University itself during the last five years, the first point I note is that, although the Government grant appeared in the Provincial Budget for the last time in 1895-96, the financial position of the University is perhaps now sounder than it has ever been before. The withdrawal of the Provincial grant has therefore done the University no harm, while it has set free a certain sum of money which could be devoted to other objects which have a more pressing claim upon Government. But perhaps the most marked feature in the history of the relations between Government and the University of late years is the fact that Government have recognised, more clearly than was at one time the case, the responsibility that is laid upon them by the Act of Incorporation in regard to the administration of University affairs. The duties of Government, in regard to the collegiate education which leads up to a University degree, have lately been laid down in emphatic terms by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay is able to congratulate itself on the fact that its action has practically anticipated the wishes of the Governor-General in Council. In taking a more active part in University affairs than was at one time customary (although it was undoubtedly contemplated by the framers of the Act of Incorporation) Government desire to show that they accept the responsibility which lies upon them as regards higher as well as primary education. For after all, the efficiency of our system must be ultimately judged by its highest products, and the people will become to a great extent what their educated leaders make them. The principal matters as regards which powers have been reserved to Government by the Act of Incorporation are the control over bye-laws and regulations under Section 8 and the authorisation of Colleges under Section 12 of the Act. Both of these powers Government have had occasion to exercise in recent years, and it may be well that I should say a few words regarding the reasons that guided their action. It will be within your recollection that the Senate submitted to Government for sanction certain proposals which provided for the passing of examinations by groups of subjects. There had been considerable discussion in the Senate before these proposals were adopted and it appeared to Government essential to consult the educational experts of the Colleges before according its sanction, in accordance with the principle enunciated in 1896 by the then Vice-Chancellor, Mr. (now Sir) John Jardine "that the arrangement for examinations should not be altered unless a serious call for change had been uttered by the Professional Body." The weight of the expert opinion consulted was decisively against the new scheme, and Government therefore felt bound to withhold from it their assent. The importance of maintaining the present high standard of qualification for degrees cannot be better expressed than it was by Lord Reay in this hall some 10 years ago, when he said:—"Universities in one sense are exclusive. They cannot tolerate any standard but the highest, they cannot recognise an education but that which at once places man in a separate category. An intellectual aristocracy is recruited from all stations of life but it is an aristocracy to which nobody can belong who does not satisfy the highest tests, those which obtain in the republic of letters and in the republic of sciences. The franchise in this republic can never be lowered and must "always rise higher." We are at the parting of the ways. Indian Universities must choose; they may consider it sufficient to examine in ever increasing numbers young men who will delude themselves with the notion that a University degree is equivalent to an academic birthright, or they may confer the latter not in name, but in reality." The Senate itself has lately recognised the importance of raising the standard in one important department of study by instituting a course for the degree of Licentiate in Agreeculture. This is a step in advance upon which I may be permitted to congratulate both the University and the Presidency generally.

In the matter of the affiliation Colleges to the University, Government have recognised that they are jointly responsible with the Senate that the high privilege of recognition shall not be lightly accorded to ill-organised or ill-equipped institutions. The strength and authority of the University as an educational institution depends so much on its Colleges that its interests are vitally concerned in securing the efficiency and good order of the latter. I regret greatly the delay in finally dealing with the affiliation rules which have been submitted to Government by the Senate, but I would explain that it is due to causes which are not within the control of the Government of Bombay.

Another matter which has been much before my mind recently, is the constitution of the Senate or body of Fellows, which, along with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, from the governing body of this University. Nomination to a fellowship is very properly considered a distinction, but I fear that many aspirants to the honour, and sometimes even the Government itself, in making its appointments have lost sight of the fact that a Fellowship is not primarily intended as a reward for distinguished learning or for general public service, but is merely meant to denote membership of a businesslike and practical body, whose function it should be to manage the affairs of the University. Our very long list of fellows includes the names of many gentlemen who, however distinguished, take no practical part in the deliberations of the Senate, and their nomination is a barren honour which seems to be construed as carrying with it no correlative obligation of service in the daily affairs of the University. The question is one which, of course, I cannot deal with, but I would throw it out as a suggestion for consideration whether the proviso to Section 3 of the Act of Incorporation might not usefully be extended to the case of fellows who reside out of the Presidency or who for a certain period do not attend any meeting of the Senate. It may be objected that the power of recognising distinguished learning or scientific attainments should be retained, but this could perhaps be done more appropriately by the conferring of honorary degrees as is the practice in the great English Universities.

To sum up then, I think that it can fairly be said that although the last five years have been a period of unusual stress and difficulty, they have not been unfruitful in educational progress. Public interest in educational questions has been stimulated by the conferences and has manifested itself in the creations of Pedagogic and Industrial Associations, and in the improved organisation of Industrial and Technical Schools and among measures which are likely to further the material as well as the intellectual development of the country, we may reckon the holding in Bombay of the examinations of the City of London Guilds and the Chamber of Commerce as well as the magnificent endowment of Mr. Tata. Such successes as that gained by Mr. Paranjpe this year at Cambridge go to show that local educational institutions, following the principles laid down by the Educational Department, can produce men who are able to compete with the best scholars of western institutions. But, as I have once before had occasion to say in this hall, all our efforts in the direction of mental and material improvement must be vain indeed, if we neglect the moral side of education. The best proof that we have not done so will be found in the qualities which these years of trial have brought out in the men who have been trained under our system as most of our native officials have been. And among these it is right that I should more especially mention in this hall the service of those members of the Educational Department who have gallantly and uncomplainingly undertaken duties foreign to those for which they entered the service of Government, and who have laboured unceasingly for the good of their fellows in the plague shed and the famine relief camp. It is just that we should honour the memories of those who have fallen victims to duty and that we should feel proud of an educational system which can call forth such devoted service. To you, gentlemen, who are about to go forth from the tutelage of this University to take up the responsibilities of life, I can offer no better counsel than that you should endeavour to show yourselves worthy to be ranked with the best of those who have gone before you, remembering always that there is room for courage and wisdom as well in the common concerns of daily life as in the more conspicuous sphere of public duty. And now the time has come for me to take my leave of this University, which is to all of us the embodiment of culture and learning in the Presidency of Bombay. During the forty years of its existence it has set its stamp upon most of the men of light and leading who have made this Presidency the most progressive province in India as we proudly believe it to be. I bid farewell to it and to you, gentlemen, with the confident hope that in the future as in the past, you will keep alive, by its means, the light which has been a beacon to yourselves and that its rays will be a guide and a comfort to generations yet unborn. And although to-night for the last time I shall put off my robe of office as Chancellor, I shall always look back with pleasure to my connection with this University, and I shall observe with unabated interest its future progress and successes.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. M. MOSES, J.P.

Since 1884 there has been no appointment made to the Legislative Council representing the small but influential Jewish community. Mr. S. M. Moses, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of this city, has been now appointed to the Legislative Council by H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Mr. Moses is the third member of the community in India, who had the honor of having a seat in the Legislative Council, the first was his uncle, the late Sir Albert Sassoon, the second the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon. The nomination of Mr. Moses has given general satisfaction amongst all sections of the Bombay community with whom he is very popular, and we are sure that his long commercial experience and intimate knowledge of finance will prove an acquisition to the Council. We give here a brief sketch of his career.

The large share of public attention that has been directed to India during the past three years in consequence of the threefold visitation of plague, famine, and war renders an account of the life of one of the most prominent Jewish residents in this great city appropriate at the present time, especially as the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses of Bombay took no small part, as a visiting Justice of the Peace, in the work of combatting the first visitation of plague. Mr. Moses is an example of the advantage which travel, and knowledge of men of various races, confer upon men of broad and generous sympathies. A grandson of the late venerable David Sassoon of Bombay, he was born in that city in 1845. After receiving a sound education at the Elphinstone High School, he proceeded to China in 1862, where, after a course of mercantile training, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon Sons and Co., Shanghai. For over eighteen years he conducted the business of the firm with ability and zeal, devoting no small share of his spare time to advancing the civil interests of the settlement as one of its municipal councillors. In 1880 he returned to India where he married Miss E. I. Abraham, a grand daughter of the late Sir Albert Sassoon. Mr. Moses joined the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., in 1880, for whom he worked with singular zeal and ability, and he was this year admitted a partner in their several firms in England, India and China. His linguistic acquirements are of no small value to a firm having ramifications in almost every country in the East. Mr. Moses is not only a good English and Hebrew scholar, he is also proficient in the French, German, Arabic and Hindustani, Marathi, Guzrati and Chinese languages. He was nominated last year by H. E. the Governor a Fellow of the University. But his business life and the study of foreign tongues do not exhaust his energies. His public work includes memberships of the Port Trust and of the board of the Bank of Bombay, he was elected its president in January, 1898, and during his term of office he had the good fortune of presenting a record report to the shareholders of the Bank, yielding a profit of 35 per cent. per annum. He is also a member of the committee of the David Sassoon Reformatory and Industrial Institution, of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Millowners' Association. An effective and logical speaker, his help has often been requisitioned in public meetings and he is espicially at home in dealing with financial questions, whether local or imperial. His multifarious public engagements are never allowed to stand in the way of the duty he owes to his community. His generosity to the Jewish poor of this city is proverbial, and all movements having for their object the advancement of the moral and material interests of the race have in him a hearty but discriminating support. The regularity of his attendance at the Synagogue; the hospitality he ever extends to Rabbis coming from the Holy City, and the steadfastness with which he obeys the precepts of the lawgiver are amongst the evidences that abound of his regard for and pride in his race and nation, and of his deeply religious and liberal spirit. Mr. Moses by his affable manners and general disposition is held in esteem not only by his own community but by every one who comes in contact with him.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending February 2nd, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	531	395
Karachi	15	14
Poona (including Catonment)	4	4
Districts.		
Surat	10	11
Thana	37	33
Nasik	13	11
Poona (excluding City)	15	13
Satara	35	25
Sholapur	108	90
Ahmednagar	14	11
Kolaba	9	8
Ratnagiri	11	10
Belgaum	63	48
Dharwar	86	78
Bijapur	38	31
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	2	3
Kolhapur	60	54
Cutch	2	2
Baroda territory	1	1
Sachin	3	2
Janjira	1	2
Aundh	2	1
Bhor	2	0
Savanur	9	8
Total	1,124	905
Week ending January 26th	1,360	969
Total to date	370,791	290,873

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur and Akalkot were free during the week. Two cases one of which proved fatal occurred among Europeans.

CIRCUS MATINEE TO-DAY.

Harmston's give a matinee performance to-day for ladies and children, who are unable to attend the evening shows, the full programme without any curtailment whatever. Last evening the spacious tents were crowded and the artistes seemed better than ever. They have certainly won the admiration of Bombay audiences.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN COAL IN EUROPE.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Americans, ever on the alert for new outlets for their energies, have determined to "carry coals to Newcastle" by supplying the European market with black diamonds in competition with the British, the Belgians, and the Germans. A steamship has just left Philadelphia for Genoa. This constitutes the first shipment of coal from America to Italy. But it will not be the last. They have invented some admirable machinery for mining bituminous coal and thus doubled the output per miner. Since then the cost of extraction has been notably reduced. Many foreign vessels now call and coal at American ports. New York and certain ports in New Jersey, now sell 6,000,000 tons a year to steamships. This, with the local consumption, makes that centre the biggest coal market in the world except London. American shipments for consumption in other countries are, however, small and did not exceed 4,000,000, tons last year, although they produce 160,000,000 tons.

But the question of securing a market for their coal in Europe has been interesting American producers for some time—in Italy, for example, with growing industries and a restricted local coal supply. Her manufacturers spent over £2,000,000 for British coal in 1897, and the demand will increase as her industries expand. The country has an abundance of metal ores, but is shipping the product to other countries because coal for their reduction is lacking. Russia spends about £1,000,000 a year for British coal. France consumes annually about ten million tons more than she produces, half the deficiency being supplied by Belgium, the rest by Great Britain and Germany. The coal product of Austria-Hungary, 26,500,000 tons in 1888, never fills the demand, and Germany receives from that about £1,200,000 a year for coal.

With cheap ocean freight there seems no reason why America should not in time supply European needs. They are producing over a fourth of the world's output at the lowest cost per ton that any nation has attained. The tendency of the European industry is toward larger cost on account of the increased difficulties of mining at greater depths and in smaller veins and the exigencies of the miners. The probabilities are that the increase in European production will not keep pace much longer with the increase in demand. There is no immediate prospect of a large export trade of that kind of coal from America until the business is specially organised with large ships owned by the coal producers. But Europe, especially Great Britain, is already looking to China for future sources of supply. American coal resources are as yet scarcely touched, for they have been mining only the most accessible deposits. Europe will find in America the nearest source of supply for her growing needs, and probably the largest. The day is coming when that country's distribution of one of its largest sources of natural wealth will be extended to Europe, and cause our mining magnates considerable prejudice.

The French Foreign Office published last week a short report from Consul-General de Courcy-Perry on the flax industry of Courtrai, which gives some statistics concerning the extent of the industry. It seems that the quantity of flax straw retted in the River Lys last year was calculated at about 90,000 tons. Some 12,000 to 15,000 labourers are employed during the six months from April 15 to October 15—that is to say, the season during which retting takes place. The scutching was formerly all done by hand, but at present steam power is greatly used and much is also done by a sort of treadmill. About 10,000 tons of scutched flax were sent last year to Great Britain and Ireland, the greater part going to the latter country. Other countries, such as Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and America receiving the remaining portion of the flax exported. The Belgian spinning mills also take a small quantity. The flax trade in Courtrai is almost exclusively in the hands of English or Irish firms, and the few firms of other nationalities have Englishmen in their employ to select and class the flax. Outside of the 20 commission houses that are engaged in the flax trade about 10 of the principal Irish spinners have their own buyers resident in Courtrai, and others send their buyers over as circumstances of trade demand it, so that practically the business is in British hands.

During the past week a considerable demand has sprung up for tonnage from the American cotton ports, and tonnage has been taken up very freely from the Atlantic ports at higher rates than have been paid at any time during this cotton season. Those owners who have held firmly to their tonnage during the past six weeks are now reaping a very considerable benefit. From the Gulf, too, there is more demand for cotton, but from this quarter rates never fell in the same proportion as they did from the North, and consequently the rise in freights has not been so great from there, in proportion. In grain business from America is still dull, although there is distinctly more inquiry; and the Plate is again showing more activity. A great number of boats that were taken up from the Plate on speculation have now been absorbed by bona-fide shippers, with the result that speculators are once more in the market for tonnage. The prospects from this quarter are so good that there is very little chance, we think of any setback continuing for any length of time. Owners are finding a Plate voyage a very expensive one to work, present rates do little more than pay expenses, and any material reduction in rates of freight would make the voyage absolutely unprofitable. So long, therefore, as the tonnage of the world is not materially in excess of requirements, owners will continue to immediately turn their attention in other directions when these freights are reduced. It would appear as though owners would be able to demand, and secure, reasonably remunerative employment for some time to come; for the tonnage that has been taken off the market for transport purposes is certainly now beginning to make itself felt upon the carrying trade of the world, and, as it seems probable that the amount of tonnage required for transport purposes is likely to remain heavy for some time to come, the effect is likely to continue upon the general freight market for some months, at all events. Owners are now feeling the full effect of the enormous rise in the cost of working their steamers, the cost of coal being the principal item; this is making them very careful about committing themselves to outward business without having homeward business secured, and applies more especially to long voyages, where large supplies of coal have to be taken at the coaling stations, consequently very little tonnage is working its way out to the East unfixed, and there seems every pospect of homeward Eastern freight having to still further advance before charterers are able to secure the tonnage requisite to fill their requirements. There appears to be a possibility that within the next month or six weeks we shall see a considerable rise in this quarter; but the tonnage going to the Cape will always be available and will no doubt be attracted East, rather than West so soon as these homeward freights about equalise themselves.

Interesting particulars of the new discoveries of hematite iron ore in Cumberland and the Furness district are supplied by Mr. W. Wilson Barnes in an article published by "Colliery Guardian." The most remarkable case in the fresh ground opened by the Moss Bay Hematite Company, whose borings have been rewarded by reaching a fine deposit outside the limits of the hitherto recognised ore field, at a depth of about 1,200ft. from the surface. This is the deepest bore-hole in the whole district, and the cost of mining will probably be greater than in any other part of Cumberland or Furness, but the quality appears to be much better than that now being raised from the older mines, and the extent of the deposit is believed to be very large. Close by it another ore bed has been taken by a different firm of iron-masters, and the Moss Bay Company is boring in the neighbourhood of Gosfort. Near Millom, on the Cumberland shore of the Duddon estuary, the Hodbarrow Mining Company is inclosing about 170 acres of foreshore and water by a sea wall which is estimated to cost £200,000. Beneath this area there are proved beds of ore at a depth of 100ft., from which an immense supply of the best ore will be obtained. On Lancashire side fine deposits have been found by the Roanhead Mines Company, and at Askham by the Millom and Askham Iron Company. These discoveries add appreciably to the English supply of hematite, and they are doubtless the result of the recent great advance in the price of hematite ore.

The reports on the trade of Montreal during last year have latterly become specially interesting as illustrating the effect on British trade with the Dominion generally of the rush to the Klondike goldfields, the so-called reciprocity tariff, and the special efforts which have been made to develop Canadian trade by way of the Manchester Ship Canal. Some of the features of the export trade of Montreal during last year deserve attention. It appears that the grain export trade of the port was regarded as disappointing because it did not exceed the movement of 1898 by way of the St. Lawrence. But it must not be forgotten that the war between the United States and Spain gave an exceptional impetus in 1898 to the shipments of American grain by way of Canada, in consequence of the desire to avoid war risks. Moreover 1898 was an exceptional year for grain exports in consequence of crop deficiencies in Europe. It would therefore be too hasty to assume that the high expectations from the St. Lawrence route expressed recently are not being justified because last year failed to equal a quite exceptional year like 1898. It is, however, not denied that, apart from these special conditions, which must fairly be taken into account in any comparison, the inauguration of a regular weekly service of steamers from Portland did actually draw a considerable proportion of the grain trade from Montreal. Fully 5,000,000 bushels of grain are said to have been diverted from Montreal in consequence of the new facility at Portland.

According to official statistics, published in Montreal, the number of ocean vessels entering and clearing from the port, and the tonnage, showed a noteworthy decrease as against 1898, the falling off being 82 steamers and 119,792 tons in the aggregate. Last year, however, the figures were affected not merely by the conclusion of the Spanish-American war but by the withdrawal of ships for Government transport service in connection with the war in South Africa, some of the largest vessels employed in the Canadian trade being engaged. This influence has been felt in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal, it may be noted, by the engagement of vessels of the Manchester Liners for Government service. Perhaps a more serious because, unless removed, a more permanent influence adverse to Montreal is the discrimination of the insurance companies against Canadian vessels, on which an excessively high rate is charged. Meanwhile Montreal is steadily improving its harbour accommodation. As regards grain, the falling off in the shipments by way of Montreal appears to have occurred chiefly in maize. There was, on the other hand, a more remarkable expansion in the Canadian butter trade last year than even in the year 1898, and this must be regarded as certainly an encouraging feature. Compared with 1894, when cold storage was first introduced in connection with the Canadian butter trade, an increase of 80 per cent. is recorded for last year. The Canadian butter trade seems, indeed, to have been developed largely at the expense of the cheese trade, but with the success of the butter trade the check to the cheese trade may well be expected to prove only temporary. Recently, however, there seems to have been more profit to Canadian farmers from the production of butter than from that of cheese, the market prices being less susceptible to an increase in the quantity of the former than to an expansion in that of the latter, and as a result, while the exports of butter have increased very greatly, those of cheese have rather decreased than increased during the past three years.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGE BILL.

The truth is out at last, writes "Capital," the Government have been nobbled by the "Pioneer." The Bill as amended has the following section:—"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the publication at any place of any such message after the expiration of 18 hours from the time of its having been first published at or within a distance of 10 miles from that place." In all other cases it is 36 hours. Now we would ask why this distinction? Let 18 hours apply to all telegrams, and we have nothing to say, but the Act, if passed, should be called the "Pioneer Bounty Act," for that is what it is.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 3rd instant there was no rain in any district. The prices of the staple food grains have slightly risen in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Nasik and Dharwar; elsewhere they are stationary or have fallen.

The statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 3rd instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	641,036	684,703
Dependants	186,615	203,740
Gratuitously relieved in villages or poor-houses	51,890	58,113

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Bhayla Tank.

Kaira.—Deepening and widening the Eyava Tank.

Surat.—Deepening the Dhed Tank.

Sholapur.—Barsi-Yedsi Road.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-breaking on the Nagar-Shevgaon Road.

Khandesh.—Purmepada Tank. Metal-breaking on the Bhusaval-Jamner Road.

Belgaum.—Constructing the Shedbal-Athni Road.

Towards the middle of December last, Government enquired whether the Bombay Port Trust could carry out reclamation or other works in the event of employment being needed for people deprived of a livelihood by the closure of mills in Bombay. A communication has been received from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, intimating that provision has been made in the current year for an expenditure amounting to Rs. 7,36,025 on works suitable for the employment of skilled as well as unskilled labourers. The thanks of Government have been conveyed to the Port Trustees for the readiness shown by them to meet the wishes of Government.

Poor-houses were started during the week under report at Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District, at Dohad, Jhalod and Halol in the Panch Mahals District, and at selected places in the Sirur Taluka and Dhond Petha of the Poona District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 70,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmednagar. Rs. 60,000 for gratuitous village relief in Poona. Rs. 20,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Sholapur. Rs. 5,000 for poor-houses in Thar and Parkar. Rs. 3,00,000 for takavi advances in the Central Division. Rs. 4,50,000 for takavi advances in the Southern Division.

Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji have opened in the town of Sholapur, at their own expense, shops for the sale of grain at cheap rates to the poor; and Mr. Virchand has also contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Sholapur District Charitable Relief Fund. Mr. Malappa Basappa Warad, has made a handsome contribution towards the expenses of another cheap grain shop started at Sholapur, and has subscribed Rs. 1,300 to the Charitable Fund. These acts of generosity having been brought to the notice of Government by the Collector of Sholapur, the cordial thanks of Government have been conveyed to the gentlemen mentioned above for the excellent example set by them.

Sardar Oomer Jumall has undertaken to maintain, at his own expense, destitute Hindu and Mahomedan children from the famine-affected districts, and the Collectors have been requested to make this generous offer known among the people concerned, and to instruct the Sub-Divisional Officers to place themselves in communication with the Sardar in case any persons are ready to avail themselves of the offer. The Sardar has been informed of the action taken and of Government's appreciation of his benevolent and philanthropic intentions.

An allotment of Rs. 150 has been made for expenditure on depots in the Satara District for the sale of grass at cheap rates to the poorer cultivators. The progress statement of operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts is appended.

The following figures from the current number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" show what a formidable disease entric fever has become among modern armies. In the Spanish-American war the United States lost as follows: Total deaths, 6,619, of whom 496 were killed in action, 216 killed by accidents, 202 died of wounds received in action, 476 from malarial fevers, 359 from pneumonia, 342 from bowel complaints, 185 from yellow fever and no less than 2,774 died from enteric fever.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, when the annual report will be submitted. The following are the chief-points which are referred to:—

DROUGHT.

The failure of the monsoon rains of 1899 and the resultant famine have naturally affected trade considerably, and produced in the closing months of the year a severe depression in all branches of commerce. In many districts throughout the country the deficiency in rainfall was virtually absolute, and the famine ensuing on that deficiency defined itself at a date much earlier than in 1896 and over an exceptionally wide area. Before the season proper to the rains was past, large numbers of people were already on relief work and allowances; and by the end of the year the numbers of destitute persons dependent on the measures of Government exceeded all precedent. The winter rains moreover, were tardy and insufficient, and there is every reason to fear, not only that the suffering and loss of life during the months that must pass before fresh crops can be looked for will very greatly exceed those known in 1896-97, but that from the exceptional nature of the drought which prevented even the growth of grass, the mortality among cattle will very greatly sap the recuperative power of the classes most directly affected.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

The Committee again approached Government during the year on this important subject. In a representation dated 9th March 1899 the Committee stated that during the last 23 years no effective reduction of tariff had been made in respect of telegrams from India to Europe; for the trivial gold reduction had been more than counterbalanced by the fall of silver. Yet in this period enormous strides had been made in the science and cheapening of electrical art. The rate per word from India to Shanghi had been reduced from Rs. 5-11-0 in 1896 to Rs. 1-14-0 at present. That to Japan had in the same period been reduced from Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 3-7-0. The charge per word from England to America was one shilling. The only lines of connection upon which the public were excluded from the full benefit of those improvements or of the resultant economy were apparently those lines on which, as they bound the Empire together, lowness of rates was of especial importance. In view of the preponderant importance of commercial interests both to the State and to the community, and in view of the obvious inference that charges which could be shown to press severely upon trade and industry must retard progress the foregoing considerations, the Committee submitted, would by themselves justify a prompt and courageous assumption and development by Government of the cable routes for behoof of the nation, and a rigorous exercise of the Postmaster-General's prerogative in respect of landing rights to compel a reduction of Indo-European rates, to something like sixpence per word. That sum represented the aggregate of the charges over the various sections of the Indo-Russo-German route, plus an estimate for the intervening uncabled territory. The Governments controlling the foreign sections of that route manifested a distinctive comprehension of the importance of cheap internal communication. Their rates were accordingly low; and it would probably be necessary to allow some enhancement as profit to those Governments upon alien messages in transit. But the Governments in question would be quick to see in the access of all the Indian telegraph traffic a means towards saving in their own service, and to recognise a source of profit in the continuous increase of volume which would, as the Chamber had so often contended, be induced by lowness of rates. The actual charge to the Indian customer would therefore probable be very little above the said ideal sum of sixpence per word; and it had been shown by experts that at a shilling a word the service would be not only solvent but profitable. The trivial reductions hitherto made in the charges had been largely illusory and wholly incapable of inducing any considerable expansion of traffic; but the four per cent. falling off in the "Private and Commercial" traffic recorded in the Report of the Indo-European Department left no doubt as to what must be the ultimate effect of the present policy. A four-shilling rate the Committee submited not only shuts out all mere private customer but drives commerce to the exercise of ingenuity in the elaboration of word-saving codes. The Committee in conclusion stated that if the Government of India were not prepared to engage in the construction of a cable or of cables the control and protection of which by England would be assured in time of war, it remained of the utmost importance, that, for the purposes of commercial expansion in time of peace, steps be taken, without loss of time, to complete either that route through Afghanistan which might become more practicable by virtue of the confidence subsisting between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Amir, or the alternative route through Persia. On 19th June the Chamber received from the Bombay Government a copy of a communication from the Government of India to the effect that the Chamber's representations had been carefully considered, and that the Government of India fully appreciated the the importance of the question, and had addressed the Secretary of State with a view to securing a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. in the present tariff at as early a date as might be practicable.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General held on 1st September 1899 reference was made to a project of establishing a State Bank for all India, which reference was accompanied by a general invitation of public comment on the subject. The Committee of the Chamber, holding it due to the invitation so graciously given that the matter should engage their immediate attention, considered it so far as the data then permitted, and addressed Government under date 13th October. It had been stated that the proposed State Bank would be created with a capital of fourteen millions sterling, one of the objects being to maintain exchange at 1s. 4d. This, the committee contended, would be equivalent to borrowing in gold, which course had been distinctly deprecated in the report of the Currency Commission. Before such an enormous capital would be likely to be subscribed by the public, and before such an institution could show reasonable prospect of profitable working, great concessions, the committee submitted, would require to be promised by the Government, such as the control of the note issue which was a valuable source of revenue to the country. It was a question whether, if such advantages were to be given by Government, they should not take the form of improving and increasing the status of the present Presidency Banks. Such an institution as a State Bank was the Committee considered, open to the objection that it was not in a full sense governed by the natural action of competition and the laws which controlled the natural flow of capital. It also led to a temptation to control the money market, not in the interests of trade and industry only, but with the view to maintaining exchange at an artificial and injurious level. The Committee of the Chamber, so far ago as 1867, pointed out that considering the geographical and commercial position of Bombay, its requirements would not be properly served by a Bank having its Head Office in Calcutta and this opinion, it was stated, was still held by the Chamber. It was, however, added that when Government was in a position to put forward more fully particulars of the scheme before them, the Committee would take steps to obtain expert opinion and give the matter more detailed consideration. Subsequently the Government of India mooted the question of amending the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, with a view to relaxing the restrictions on the business of the Bank which are imposed by sections 36 and 37 of the Act. The circumstances under which this question had been raised and the attitude which the Government of India were inclined to adopt, were explained in the speeches made by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Dawkins at a meeting of the Legislative Council referred to above. For the reasons there given, the examination of the question was postponed for a time, but it was probable that it would be taken in hand at an early date. In view of this possibility the Government of India under date 10th November 1899 asked for the opinion of the Chamber on the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed by the Act and for suggestions as to the precise directions in which any relaxation should be made, the matter to be considered with special reference to the existing capital of the Banks. Under date 20th December 1899 the Committee, in consultation with the leading Bankers and members of the Chamber, replied at length to the communication from Government. The speeches referred to in the correspondence had received the best consideration of the Committee, and the Secretary informed Government that the members approved of the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed upon the Presidency Banks by the Act under reference, and would further recommend that these Banks be permitted to borrow out of India. There was, in the opinion of the Committee, no reason to suppose that such relaxation and permission if conceded to the Presidency Banks as at present constituted would lead to rash borrowing or investment or to the tying up of capital for any excessive length of time. Nor had the Committee any doubt that the Banks in question were fully capable of providing more working capital when required. Attention had been particularly drawn to the amount of Government deposits with the Presidency Banks, and the proportion borne by such deposits to the Banks' resources had been by implication very greatly exaggerated. The comparison instituted by the Honorable Mr. Dawkins between Government Account and the Banks' Cash Balances was calculated to mislead the public; for the Bank Cash Balances—which it was, of course, the endeavour of the management to keep as low as possible—did not in any way represent the Banks' available resources. In point of fact the ratio of Government account to the Banks' available resources was understood not to exceed 15 per cent. and the sum was generally least when trade demands were greatest. In the opinion of the Committee too much had perhaps been made of the recent periods of tightness as being due to a want of sufficient capital in the country, notably in the hands of the Presidency Banks. Stringencies in the money market had been not infrequently due to want of confidence in exchange, precariousness of credit and consequent withdrawal of native capital from circulation in the bazaar, and as the Chamber had already had the honour of representing, to the practice of locking up enormous treasury balances at the moment when money was most in demand. It was understood, however, that Government at present entertained the project of giving such relaxation or expansion not so much to the Presidency Banks as to a Central Bank for all India to be formed by amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. The Committee had had the advantage of hearing Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, on the subject, but it appeared to them that the proposals as to the precise constitution and functions of the said Central Bank were too indefinite for thorough consideration. Such points as—(a) the amount of capital, (b) the conditions of note circulation, (c) the cost of managing it (d) the possibility of dispensing with the system of note circles, and (e) the practical convertibility of the rupee, with its attendant problem of the control of the gold reserve, were all questions of great importance; and the Committee felt themselves in want of the necessary detail to appreciate their effect. The most important of these points, it was submitted, was that of the amount of capital to be controlled by the Bank. The Committee understood that it was not to have more Government support than the present Presidency Banks, and, therefore similar conditions of management must be followed and the capital must be kept down to what can be profitably employed. At the same time the Bank was to have large currency duties to perfrom, i. e., (a) to establish the 1s. 4d. exchange, or in other words the gold standard, (b) to maintain a steady and a lower rate of discount throughout the country, and (c) to undertake convertibility. To maintain any effective control on these three unknown quantities under probable and improbable circumstances would call for the holding of large and idle reserves; it, therefore, appeared that there were two opposite factors to be considered with this question of capital, and without knowing the views of Government this essential point could not be dealt with. The mere addition of three or four million pounds to the available Banking funds could have but little effect on the development of a vast country like the Indian Empire, and any really large increase of capital under one control would be difficult of profitable employment, competing, as it would have to do, with the internal native banking concerns and the powerful Banks of the Capital Towns. The Committee were not satisfied that mere amalgamation of the Banks would be likely to confer benefit in any general sense; on the contrary, they looked upon India and Burma as too vast an area to be effectively served by one Central Bank. Whatever rules might be laid down for the autonomy of the various Presdency Offices and for the universal character of the general management, one or other of the Presidency Towns would, the Committee submitted, inevitably and immediately become the real seat of such general management and reap the advantages of such domicile to the detriment of the other two. The Committee, therefore, considered that the interests of commerce would be better served by development of the separate fields than by their consolidation; for in the opinion of the members the fusion of the Presidency Banks—so far from increasing credits as is assumed—would have the opposite effect and restrict them. A good deal had been said about the advantages the new Bank would secure in the way of an even flow of capital throughout the country; but the Committee did not at present see how the conditions necessitating the so-called water-tight treasury compartments were to be altered so as to afford the public greater convenience without a corresponding strain on the Bank. And they remained of opinion that no method had yet been indicated that would be likely in practice to cause a quicker and more effective distribution of money than that which was at present governed by the imperative calls of trade. It had been stated that with India's currency difficulties settled a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise would follow. Whilst not gainsaying that the inflow of British capital consequet upon a stable rupee might be considerable, the Committee pointed out that in Bombay the rapid and enormous growth of the mill industry pointed to the fact that where prospect offered the means were readily found for carrying out industrial schemes. Coming to the note issue, it was not clear to the Committee that any substantial and immediate benefit would accrue to the Bank from the proposed concession that it should only derive benefit on the increased issue of notes it could succeed in placing in circulation. Such an increase could only be looked for to take place gradually; and although the general interchangeability of the notes as compared with the present limited note circle should make the paper more popular, still it was a fact of to-day that in the interior coin and not notes was the medium of exchange. On the question of convertibility the Committee were of opinion that, although the undertaking was by no means absolute, it might, if liberally acted upon, serve to encourage the free inflow of sterling capital; they, however, doubted whether France, with its enormous gold reserve and without external debt, should be compared with a country so differently situated in these two respects as the India of the present day. On the whole the Committee considered that the interests of the trading community would be best served by improving the means at hand and allowing further time to help towards the solution of a problem (the currency legislation) which had no exact counterpart in other parts of the world.

POSTAL INSURANCE.

Doubt having been created in the commercial community by a recent case regarding the liability of Government to make good, in event of loss, the sum for which a registered and insured postal packet had been insured, the Committee addressed the Postmaster-General on the subject under date 11th August 1899. The reply received by the Chamber was to the effect that the parcel to which the said case related was insured in 1896, before the present Post Office Act came into force. The Post Office Act in force in 1896 was Act XIV of 1866, and contained no provision for insurance. Subsequently to its enactment, insurance of postal articles was undertaken by the Post Office, and it was believed that in accordance with section 65 of the Post Office Act, 1866, Government, while voluntarily assuming liability in certain cases, could not by law be held liable, and that the position of the Indian Post Office was similar to that of the Postmaster-General in the United Kingdom which is defined as follows (see para. 1, page 13, Postal Guide of the United Kingdom); "The Postmaster General will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily and as an act of grace) subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, give compensation to maximum limit of £5 for the loss or damage of any inland registered packet upon which this fee has been paid in addition to the postage. Subject to the same rules he will grant compensation beyond £5 and up to a limit of £120 upon pre-payment of a fee in addition to the postage and the ordinary registration fee. These fees (which in each case include the ordinary registration fee of 2d. and the respective limits of compensation are as follows: . . . . .)" The Post Office Act in force since 1st July 1898 is Act VI. of 1898, and sections 30, 31, 32, and 33 of this Act deal with the insurance of postal articles. The conditions of insurance given on pages 20, 21 and 22 of the Indian Postal Guide for July 1899, have been laid down by rules made under Act VI of 1898, which, under section 74 (3) of the Act, have the force of law. They are binding on the Post Office and on the senders of insured articles, and compensation is granted in accordance with these conditions.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DOCKS IN BOMBAY.

Complaints were made to the Chamber in June last to the effect that great difficulty was being encountered by houses engaged in export trade in making shipment of their goods, and that on account of the doubt so created as to the possibility of duly carrying out further engagements it had been necessary to refuse business actually offered. The reason assigned was said to be that labour was not easily procurable. In addressing the Port Trustees on the subject the Committee suggested that one of the causes was, in their opinion, the congestion produced by insufficient accommodation for import cargo, and they expressed the hope that every effort would be made to avoid continuance of the disabilities under which shippers seemed to find themselves. The committee cited at length specific cases in which inconvenience had been encountered in the shipment of goods at the docks. It was submitted that the information before the Chamber appeared to establish that the difficulties complained of arose primarily from inadequacy of shed space together with a lack of compactness and order in the storage of cargo in sheds, and secondly from insufficiency of labour to unload carts on arrival. The Committee further submitted that there appeared good reason to believe that the system followed had been defective both as regards the supply of labour and in connection with the stacking of cargo. As payment was made upon every package handled and as an increase in the number of such packages implied a corresponding increase in the receipts of the Trust, it appeared to the Committee that the right of shippers to an adequate supply of labour to keep the docks and wharves clear was evident, and that there would seem to be little doubt that the congestion complained of was contributed to by a certain lack of order in the stacking of goods already in position. Replying under date 25th November the Trustees stated that the requirements of the whole trade and not those of a section of it or of one or two vessels had to be taken into consideration, and that regard being had to the numerous demands for accommodation which had to be satisfied at a time of exceptional pressure, the dock staff would appear not only to be without blame, but to have made the best arrangements possible under very difficult conditions. The Trustees stated that they were sensible of the necessity of increasing the shed space in the docks generally in order to meet the growing demands of the trade in this respect, and that an upper floor was-being added to the large shed at berths Nos. 7 and 8, which would more than double the accommodation there; and another large warehouse adjoining the docks, to which undelivered cargo would be removed in order further to relieve the pressure on the transit sheds, was also under construction; further that the provision of their sheds was likewise under consideration, such as sheds specially adapted for the purpose of the rice trade, the separation of which from other traffic would effect a great improvement. As regards import cargo, the Chamber was informed that the Trustees maintained an effective staff of sorters and stackers for the express purpose of arranging import cargo in an orderly manner as the packages were landed, and that the cargo was stored in a way that both economised the space and placed the various consignments in position easy of access for delivery. As regards the allowance of the free time, the Trustees stated that seven days were allowed for all dutiable goods—which now practically meant the whole traffic of the docks—and that looking to the custom at other ports, and also to the fact that an allowance of seven days was in excess of the time necessary to clear consignments through the Custom House, it seemed probable that the free days might be reduced to five without inconvenience to the trade. In further addressing the Trustees under date 11th December with reference to their communication of 28th November, in which it was admitted that defects did exist in the facilities available at certain berths, the Committee stated that the representations made by the Chamber appeared to be justified but that it was not considered desirable to further discuss matters of so old a date. They, however, confined themselves to an urgent recommendation that the construction of additional godown accomodation be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and that with reference to the practice of the Custom authorities, to which allusion was made by the Trustees in their letter, as a contributory cause of the confusion and congestion at the docks, it was requested that the Trustees should consider the propriety of supporting the representation made to the Collector by the Chamber on this head reference to which appears in another part of this report. At a later date—owing to representations made to the Chamber by one of its members, in regard to inconvenience caused to importers in connection with goods wanted for examination purposes by the Customs authorities at the docks—the Committee in addressing the Port Trustees on 7th September 1899, desired tobe informed whether it was true as reported that the Port Trust repudiated liability in connection with packages removed from the landing sheds for Custom examination, and whether if packages were not removed from the landing sheds but examined there, it would obviate the objection the Trust was said to hold. To this representation the Trustees, under date 23rd November, stated that in regard to packages which the consignee had taken over from the dock officers and had removed to the place set apart for the Customs examination of the contents, some of the packages (afer examination) were not immediately removed from the Dock premises, but were reclosed and either left in the place of examination or brought back to the transit shed where it was landed. Hitherto while the dock officers had taken the same care of such packages as of the other cargo in the shed no record had been kept of the returned package and some consignees consequently represented that for their satisfaction and security a receipt should be granted by the shed manager, and it had consequently been arranged by the Trust that this should be done in all cases when the packages were properly handed over to him.

LATE DELIVERY OF PIECE-GOODS.

The question of European manufacturers failing to observe delivery dates in regard to the purchase and delivery of piece-goods indented for from India, engaged the attention of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association in September 1899 and provoked the adoption of concerted measures of defence by the members of that body, and a proposal on their part to incorporate in the form of contract for purchases of imported piece-goods certain terms of a very stringent nature. From perusal of the said terms it appeared to the Committee that the disability which had principally weighed with the price-goods merchants was that arising from the absence of any redress of remedy. The matter was considered at a meeting of the European Piece-Goods Importers of Bombay, and it was resolved "that in the opinion of this meeting the circular received from the Native Piece-Goods Association shows a state of affairs in the trade which may lead to serious consequences in the future. The question of late delivery in Lancashire and Glasgow is becoming serious, and the meeting requests that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will consider the matter and consult the other Chambers in India with a view to a united representation to the Chambers of Manchester and Glasgow." In conjunction with the other Chambers of Commerce in India, Ceylon and Burma with the exception of the Madras Chamber which body was of opinion that the matter was one for settlement by mutual arrangement between importers and manufacturers—the Committee address ed the Manchester and Glasgow Chambers with the view to some steps being taken to arrest the evil complained of. It was submitted that importers who had contracted with a home manufacture for goods to be supplied within a stated period frequently received, at a date subsequent to that by which the goods were to have been delivered, a telegram asking for an extension of time-sufficient for the whole process of manufacture. From this it was evident that the goods had not even been put in hand within the contract period. It seemed, moreover, that there was nothing to prevent a manufacturer from setting aside a prior contract in favour of a later and possibly more advantagious one, and declaring when the due date arrived for the former that the goods were not ready, and that either the contract must be cancelled or extended time granted; and it was felt pretty universally in India by both importing houses and bazaar dealers that some efforts should be made to penalise the manufactures for non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract in the matter of delivery. The Committee pointed out that India had its season for cold and hot weather goods, and that dealers and merchants based their orders to meet the probable requirements of these seasons and, when specific deliveries had been arranged and accepted, it should not suffice merely to declare that the goods were not ready—some compensation should be awarded by say a tribunal who could look into cases especifically put forward and declare what fine, if any, should be imposed in event of the buyer's not exercising his option of cancelling the contract. It was not that the members of the Chamber cared for or wanted the fine, but it was suggested that it should be fixed on a scale that might reasonably be supposed to cause a manufacturer to do all in his power to fulfil an engagement. The Committee considered that the amount of the fine should depend upon the position the goods were in at the due date, which information could be laid before the tribunal the Committee had ventured to suggest; but that in the case of the goods not having been put in work at all, when the dispute arose the fine, it was suggested, should be 5 per cent. of the value.

CONDITION OF THE WHANGPOO RIVER AND OF THE WOOSUNG BAR.

In support of representations made by the Shanghai General Chambers of Commerce the Committee, under the 26th October 1899, addressed the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, with reference to the serious obstruction to trade and navigation caused by the condition of the Whangpoo River and of the Woosung Bar in particular. Attached to the letter received from the Shanghai Chamber was a copy of correspondence exchanged by that body with the Consular Corps in their city, which correspondence specially treated of the constitution of the Conservancy Board by which it was proposed that the proposed remedial measures should be carried out. The Committee carefully considered the question of the obstruction referred to, and whose existence had been known to them for a long time. They consulted with those members of the Chamber whose knowledge of the evil and of its extent was most complete and the investigation left no doubt as to the gravity of the disabilities imposed on commerce by the present conditions. In addressing the authorities, therefore, the Committee submitted that the influence of Government might fitly be exerted with great promptitude and energy to secure the execution of the necessary works under a properly constituted Conservancy Board. The Woosung Bar, it was pointed out, had always obstructed the navigation of vessels entering Shanghai Harbour. In low tides steamers were often detained as much as four or five days, and cargo was discharged and shipped by means of lighters. This procedure, it was pointed out, entailed considerable expense and risk, for when it was blowing the sea at the bar was very rough. The cargo was not received at Shanghai till about a week after the steamer's arrival at Woosung, and this again entailed loss of various kinds upon the value of the goods. It was believed by those most competent to judge that the measures proposed were calculated to abate the obstruction and to prove a great boon to the navigation of steamers and to the general commerce of Shanghai; and the Committee accordingly asked Government to give the matter its strenuous attention and to urge by all means the establishment of a Conservancy Board having effective powers. On 27th November 1899 the Bombay Government informed the Chamber that the matter had been referred to the Government of India for consideration, and subsequently the Government of India intimated through the local authorities that the Chamber's commication had been forwarded to the Secretary of state.

COTTON.

There has been no special reference in connection with this staple before the Chamber during the year, but the subjoined figures regarding the extent of the crop and its disposal are embodied in the report as usual. The receipts for the past season 1898-99 show an increase of 303,000 bales or equal to 17·51 per cent., and an increase on the average of the last ten years of 218,000, or say 12 per cent. If, however, the calendar year be taken, the percentages work out differently as against those of 1898; the receipts for the year ending last December 1899 show an increase of 169,000 bales, or equal to 8·89 per cent., and against the average of the past ten years they show an increase of 253 000 bales or 13·92 per cent. The excess in the receipts into Bpmbay was entirely due to a huge Oomra crops—by far the largest on record. The only fair comparison is by seasons, and not by the calendar year and taking these figures the receipts of this description exceeded the previous largest by 2 3-4 lakhs of bales, and were over 4 lakhs in excess of the average of the previous ten seasons. For purposes of comparison the arrivals of each growth are shown in the annexed statement in thousands of bales in each of the past our seasons and four calendar years and the average of the decades in the same periods:—

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay of eachgrowth.
(000,s omitted.)

Growths.	Seasons, July 1st to June 30th.				
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Average 1887-88 to 1896-97.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	408	354	263	319	291
Barsee and Nuggar	126	92	88	106	120
Berar	613	425	299	406	320
Total Oomras	1,147	871	650	831	731
Hingunghat	12	11	11	15	12
Dhollera	319	304	258	447	383
Broach	123	154	141	216	167
Coompta and Dharwar	124	71	113	140	151
Western	30	14	33	25	27
Bengal	265	262	362	381	281
Sindh	7	27	34	68	41
Persian	...	3	4	14	16
Other Sorts	6	13	6	10	6
Total	2,633	1,730	1,612	2,150	1,815

Growths.	Calendar Years.				
	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	Average 1888 to 1897.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	392	379	242	272	293
Barsee and Nuggar	130	93	83	106	120
Berar	506	544	271	337	323
Total Oomras	1,028	1,016	596	715	736
Hingunghat	12	12	9	12	12
Dhollera	312	319	261	431	384
Broach	143	157	144	27	167
Coompta and Dharwar	154	88	83	132	146
Western	17	29	17	35	25
Bengal	372	251	311	326	284
Sindh	16	16	35	68	41
Persian	2	1	5	9	16
Other Sorts	14	12	6	8	6
Total	2,070	1,901	1,464	1,948	1,817

As will be perceived from the following statement the shipments to Europe in the past season were 578,000 bales, as against 424,000 bales in the previous year, showinf an inerease of 154,900 bries or 36·32 per cent., the increase in the shipments to Great Britain being 23·07 per cent. and to the Continent 36·74 per cent, From the figures, as given, it will be seen that though showing this year some increase the total shipments to Great Britain are represented by the modest total of 16,000 bales. Despite another huge American crop, the shipments to the Continent show a very notable increase over those of last year, and this must be attributed to prices locally, owing to a large Oomra crop, ruling on a moderate basis throughout the season, thus enabling Surats to almost make up the ground they lost last year. This season—1899-1900—the exports to Europe are showing a marked falling off which is due to short crops in India and the high prices ruling locally in consequence, rendering business with the Continent very difficult. To China and Japan the exports show a further increase of 113,000 bales or 30·05 per cent. If we take the calendar year the increase is 92,000 bales or 19·77. the figures being 557,000 bales against 465,000 bales in 1898. This increase is to be attributed to increased spindle power in the Far East and to less American cotton having been used owing to the rates for Bombay descriptions having been on a moderate basis throughout the year due, as pointed out above, to heavy receipts into Bombay. During the past three months the exports to China and Japan were about the same as duing the same period of the previous year, but a great proportion of the shipments this season are on consignment account, and with short crops and high rates ruling, a considerable reduction in the total exports is looked for. The aggregate shipments to foreign and Coast Ports showed a total of 1,098,000, as against the previous season's shipments amounting to 833,000 or an increase of 31·81 per cent. The consumption of the Bombay IslandMills amounted to 950,800 bales, the total for 1897-98 being 817,000 bales. This increase was due to a slightly increased spindle power and to the demand running chiefly on low counts, entailing thereby an increased consumption. The receipts of cotton into Bombay including the quantity carried forward from the previous season, were distributed last season as follow:—Exported to Great Britain ·78 per cent.; exported to Continent 27·43 per cent.; experted to Japan and China 23·57 per cent.; exported to Calcutta and Coast 1·51 per cent.; total exported 53·59 per cent.; consumed by local mills 46·41 per cent.; total 100·00, per cent.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature shows a general tendency to fall and the abnormal excess is gradually disappearing. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 44° at Jacobabad.

Hmidity changes are unimportant and the skies are generally free from clouds.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

Pressure is abnormally low in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and also at and about Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Elsewhere it continues to be fine and settled. In the south of the Peninsula, the pressure changes are somewhat unusual, but variations from normal nowhere amount to one-tenth of an inch.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 15th instant. Dress—Drill Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

TO OMAR.

OMAR Khayyam, you're a jolly old Aryan;
Half sybaritic, and semi-barbarian,
Not a bit mystic, but utilitarian,
Fond of a posy and fond of a dram.
Symbolist poet, and clear-eyed philosopher,
Had you a wife I am sure you were boss of her,
Yet you'd be ruled by the coquettish toss of her
Garland-crowned head at you, Omar Khayyam.
For there is vanity
In your humanity,
Else your urbanity
Were but a flam.
And the severity
Of your austerity
Proves your sincerity,
Omar Khayyam.
Well I remember when first you were heralded,
Persian-born poesy ably Fitzgeralded;
Impulse said buy you—and I to my peril did:
Now a meek slave to your genius I am.
Some of your doctrines to us may seem hatable,
Though we admit that the themes are debatable;
But your ideas, are they really translatable
Into our languages, Omar Khayyam?
In your society
All inebriety
Seems but a propriety,
Truth but sham;
And the reality
Of your carnality
Courts immortality,
Omar Khayyam.
From the grave depths of your massive tranquility
Thoughts you produce, knowing well their futility,
Thoughts that you phrase with a fatal facility,
Hurl with the force of a battering-ram!
But we care not though your message be cynical,
Not very creedal and scarcely rabbinical;
We, your adorers, put you on a pinnacle,
For that we love you, old Omar Khayyam.
Though you're erroneous,
Still you're harmonious,
And you're euphonious
In epigram.
O'er the censorious
You are victorious;
We hold you glorious,
Omar Khayyam.

—Carolyn Wells, in *The Century*.

MADRASA ISLAMIA AT MANGROL.

OPENING CEREMONY.

A UNIQUE and important ceremony, writes a correspondent, was witnessed by the Mangrol public last week. H. H. the Sheikh Saheb opened for public use a school, called "The Madrasa Islamia." The building of the school-house is the gift of the Memons of the city. The object of the school is to commence the education of boys with Urdu as vernacular, and then proceed up to the English High School standard. Persian, Arabic, and Gujrati will also be taught to whomsoever as desire to learn them. All Indians have to learn their own vernaculars before they can expect to begin the study of English. The Mahomedan boys here have to master one more foreign language, viz., Gujrati, besides their own Urdu. This is a great disadvantage they have to labour under. To get over this difficulty his Highness has found time and the money to establish such a school as will remove the above disadvantage. It is, indeed, a wonder how the severe demands made on the mind of his Highness by famine and plague have not kept him back from paying attention to other duties towards his people. The opening ceremony commenced with the recitation of an Urdu poem, composed for the occasion, in praise of learning. Then followed an address by the donor of the school buildings. Prince Sheikh Jehangir Miya dilated upon the advantages of education. He said that the doors of Heaven were opened more promptly for the learned than for the ignorant. He pressed upon the Mahomedans that to understand their religion they must learn Arabic, and that it was only through educating their minds that they could appreciate the greatness, and the goodness of God, and make themselves dearer to Him. The purpose of the school was excellent and he asked the public to help the Institution as best they could. He showed several good ways of helping the school. The constitution and curriculum of the school were then read by Sheikh Amir Miyan Saheb.

Several speakers followed, amongst whom the Diwan Saheb of the State in a short and convincing speech desired the Mahomedans to try to give up their backwardness, and to come up to the standard of the other advanced Indians. He further said that the efforts of Sir Sayad Ahmed and Mr. Justice Amir Ali had been very nearly in the same direction. He showed that such a school was a great necessity, wherein stress was laid on religious and moral instruction as well. He blessed the Almighty for having given the Mangrolians such a noble prince and asked all to pray for a long life and health for their ruler. His Highness began by thanking the committee for their kindness in selecting him for the honour of opening the school. He thought that every true Mahomedan had an equal right for that honour, because in Islam all were equals. The city of Mangrol was a very ancient place and had changed hands several times. Before the invasion of Somnath by Mahmud of Ghazni the place was called Mangalpoor. This was taken by Mahmud, and was the base of operations against the Hindoo temple. Ever since that Mangrol has been a Mahomedan State, except for a few intervening years, when it belonged to the Marhattas from Baroda. Not taking this into account the place has been a Mahomedan capital for a number of centuries. The population of the town is 13,000. Half of these nearly are Mahomedans. It was a great pity that such an old place, and a Mahomedan centre, should not boast of a good Urdu public shool. This want was being made up now. When his Highness first took up the reigns of Government, some twenty years ago, he had a mind to start a similar school. But the times then were entirely different. Hardly was there a student who cared to go to a Gujrati school. There were no people who could take part in the administration of the State. So educated people had to be imported from the outside districts. When the local people saw how the outsiders enjoyed good salaries and had the confidence of the Prince, and the powers of administration they began "to send" their sons to school. A batch of these young men soon displaced the outsiders, but there were no Mahomedans in this batch. His Highness tried his best to get a few Mahomedans educated, but his efforts were fruitless. The stimulus of envy proved however stronger than the efforts of the Prince, and when the Mahomedans found their neighbours in such a prosperous condition, they also began to send their sons to Gujrati schools. Now they have reached such a stage that the Mahomedans think that English education is absolutely necessary to make one's mark in life. But they have been greatly handicapped by having to learn another foreign language, viz., Gujrati before they could expect to begin the study of English. To save half a dozen years being wasted this school has been opened, and his Highness expects the Mahomedans to take complete advantage of the same. His Highness impressed upon his subjects that the little subscription list that was started was not so much for helping the funds of the school, as it was to put the subscribers on their mettle, to watch the progress of the school, to see that the little money they contributed was wisely spent in educating their sons, and not wasted. It was in fact to make the people take keener interest in the management, and up-keep of the school, that they were asked to make a Voluntary contribution. This little help in money his Highness could have exacted from the public in many a different way, but he hated compulsory payments; as these exactions estranged the minds of the donors from the object which stood most in need of their love and sympathy. His Highness asked his audience to remember that he desired the boys not only to acquire a smattering of languages, but to turn out good scholars of English, Arabic and Persian. He hoped that this school may be the foundation from which Mahomedan engineers and doctors, barristers and administrators may rise, and hold their own against the other Indian races. It was not that formerly no education was given, but the methods adopted were so crude and short-sighted that during these changed times they have to give way before the superior ways of imparting education. You must not simply be able to read the Koran and repeat it word for word, but you must understand and explain what it contains and means. Along with the secular instruction moral and religious training was insisted upon, and his Highness anticipated to see the students of this school turned out not only very clever men, but also virtuous, loving and God-fearing citizens.

The proceedings were all throughout in Urdu.

The school was formally opened by his Highness, amid loud cheering, and the assembly dispersed.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—Captain De Malleray, of the 48th Regiment of the Line, concludes in the current issue of the "Revue des Revues" a series of articles on the British Army. The writer's facts, which appear to have been very carefully collected (Captain De Malleray made a sojourn of some duration at Aldershot in virtue of a special permission procured him by his Government) and to be in the main entirely accurate, have, of course, been repeatedly published in England, but it may be of interest to give one or two of his general observations. Captain De Malleray is of opinion that too little attention is paid in the English army to the study of the effects of modern rifles and artillery fire. "The colonial campaigns to which the English officer is accustomed have not directed his attention to this study, and the less so as in general he has no particular inclination to occupy himself with speculative problems of a rather dry nature. With his characteristic fearlessness, he is accustomed to attack native troops without troubling much about preliminary precautions, and it may be some time before he resigns himself to conducting his advance with prudence, a mode of action he is disposed to regard as not altogether worthy of his traditions." "British infantry," says Captain De Malleray in another passage, "presents a most excellent appearance when manœuvring on parade in close formation, but when engaged in field manœuures it leaves the impression that it is lacking in suppleness and mobility. The British army looks better and is a greater delight to the eyes than any other army that exists. But when its mechanism is studied the enchantment ceases." This mechanism, Captain De Malleray declares, is made up of an unworkable medley of old methods and new, of brand-new modern improvements associated with out-of-date appliances, contrivance and traditions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE PALACE INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S SCHEMES.

INTERVIEW WITH THE REFORMER KANG YU-WEI.

AN Imperial edict was issued on Jan. 25th which declares that the Emperor of China has been dethroned and that the eldest son of Prince Tung, the Fifth Prince, has been declared Emperor. It is reported that after signing a decree expressive of his thanks to the Empress-Dowager on Jan. 24th, the Emperor Kwang-su died by his own hand. But there is a general belief that he was murdered. The new Emperor's official title is Putsing. He is nine years old. Numerous Chinese officials supposed to have been favourable to the late Emperor Kwang-su and to the maintenance of his authority have been dismissed by the Empress-Dowager. A contemporary writes:—The Empress is relying upon the Viceroys Li-Hung-Chang (Canton), Chang-Chi-Tung (Hangkow), and Lu-Chuan-Lin (Kiang-su), for the chief support in the central and Southern Provinces, and upon Russian support in the north for carrying out the policy of the coup d'etat.—French naval guards have already arrived at Peking. The great question of the moment is whether the Foreign Powers will recognise the new dynasty in the person of the child just proclaimed Emperor.—Kang Yu-Wei, the Reformer, sails for Singapore, where he seeks an asylum.

INTERVIEW WITH KANG YU-WEI, THE REFORMER.

A representative of the *China Mail* visited Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese Reformer, at his house in Hongkong. The announcement that the Emperor had been dethroned created little or no surprise, but consternaston was stamped on every face when it was stated that Shanghai reported the death of the Emperor. The effect upon Kang himself was electrical. He was completely prostrated, flung himself back with an exclamation of horror, and wept convulsively for several minutes. With a strong effort he compelled himself to listen to the remainder of the message from the north, and then asked eagerly if it were not possible that a mistake had been made. Was there no hope that the Emperor was alive? When told that it was considered probable the Empress-Dowager and her minions might be afraid to take this irretrievable step, he brightened perceptibly, and willingly entered upon a discussion of the situation now created.

'Do you believe it is true that the Emperor has been dethroned?' he was asked.

'Yes,' he said, 'I believe it is true. I have received advices from Peking foreshadowing it.'

'Recently?'

'Yes; this week I receive a good many letters from Peking.'

'Did any of them come from the Emperor?'

'No. There is no means of communication with the Emperor.'

'What will be the effect in Peking of putting Put-sing in his place?'

'I believe that a large proportion of the mandarin circle will not accept the new order of things, but especially in the Province. It might not lead to rebellion though rebellion is not improbable, but this conduct of the Empress-Dowager and her clique will be unfavourably received. It is probable there will be more trouble in the north than in the Southern Provinces.'

'Do you know Put-sing?'

'No; I do not know him, nor have I ever heard of him.' This after a long pause.

'Who is Prince Tung, who is described as the fifth prince?'

'He is the elder cousin of the Emperor Kwang-hsu. He is a very firm supporter of the Empress-Dowager.' (The exact relationship was not clearly defined). 'Put-sing will only be a pupet; the Empress-Dowager will retain all the power in her own hands.'

'Who are her chief supporters in Peking?'

'This Prince Tung, Prince Ching, Jung Lu, Kang Yi, Chao Shu-chiao, Chi Suk, Lit Sang, Hwai Ta Pu, and Lei Ping Hung, the ex-Governor of Shantung and now the Commissioner to the Yangtze Valley. I do not think the other leading officials at Peking would support her in this step. Chao Shu-chiao is more concerned in this than any of the others.'

'In your opinion what is the significance of Li Hung Chang's appointment to Souun China at the present juncture?'

'I believe it is the result of negotiations between China and some Foreign Power, and has nothing to do with this new *coup d'etat*. Some one of the powers was pressing the Empress-Dowager to reinstate the Emperor Kwang-hsu, and give him power as before, and to appease the power a compromise was made by sending Li Hung Chang down here.'

'Do you know that it has been stated in the English newspapers that Li Hung Chang was sent down to endeavour to procure your arrest?'

'That may be true. I do not know.'

'Do you think Li Hung Chang was sent out of the way to enable the Empress-Dowager's party to carry out this dethronement of the Emperor?'

No reply was given to this question. Kang said—'The Empress-Dowager has about eight or nine principal supporters in helping her to do away with the Emperor. The Empress-Dowager is in conspiracy with Russia. I do not think there has been in the history of China af instance of the Emperor being detaroned like this; and I expect there will be great trouble in the north, for the people will not willingly accept the new arrangement. The *coup d'etat* effected last year might have been rendered nugatory if Great Britain had only interfered on behalf of the Emperor—if she had endeavoured to get the other Foreign Powers to take action with her. She missed a great opportunity for helping China. The Emperor would very much like Great Britain to interfere in his favour, and if she (Great Britain) were to succeed in getting him reinstated, she would be doing good work for China, for reforms would follow thick and fast upon his return to power. If the Empress-Dowager is allowed to go on as she is doing, only Russia will be benefitted and British interests in China will suffer.

We understand that Kang leaves for Singapore to seek an asylum of safety there. Whether he will be safer at Singapore than in Hongkong is doubtful, unless the same precautions are adopted there to prevent his capture or assassination. In his house at Hollywood Road there is constantly on duty a guard of several armed Sikar constables, one at each doorway, and one in the passage way or verandah of Kang's living room. Every visitor is carefully searched for firearms or other weapons before being allowed inside by the policeman.

THE PEKING "COUP D'ETAT."

The news from Peking writes the *China Mail*, although startling enough, does not come as a surprise to us. Having accomplished the *coup d'etat* of 1875, and placed the infant Tsaitien on the throne with the title of Kwang-hsu (Glorious Continuity) without incurring any serious constitutional results for the Government, the bold, scheming, unscrupulous, and immoral Empress-Dowager was not likely to be deterred by any ordinary considerations from dethroning that unfortunate puppet whenever it suited her own ends. The opportunity for doing so came in 1898, when the Emperor, acting on the advice of an intelligent young Chinaman of Southern family, began to initiate reforms on the lines adopted by Japan many years ago. Whether the order of these reforms was quite judicious is open to doubt, but it was evident that the Emperor intended to disturb the old order of things and to modernise the country in a manner that was not approved of by the Empress-Dowager and her ignorant, Conservative following. Although the Emperor of China is a sacred personage theoretically, and all-powerful within his own domain, he is in reality the least considerable personality of the Imperial Court at Peking. He rules only in name; and therefore, when the Empress-Dowager resumed the reins of office, there was no very serious disturbance of the governing machinery throughout the Empire. A few officials were cashiered, a small number of progressive young men paid the penalty of their intelligence with their lives, and the head and front of the new movement, the leader of the Young China party, 'the Young Confucius,' Kang Yu-wei, had to fly for his life, and seek safety in a British Colony. Having gone so far, it is not surprising to learn from Peking that the Empress-Dowager had followed the logical course opened up by the 1898 *coup d'etat*. The deposition of the Emperor Kwang-hsu—who must have been styled 'Glorious Continuity' in a fit of irony—was inevitable if wholesale reform were to be smothered. It was stated at first that the Emperor had been assassinated, but our Special Telegram of this date shows to all official appearance that Kwang-hsu is still alive, for it says that he will receive the Foreign Ministers at an audience on the 1st day of the Chinese New Year (Wednesday next.)

Elsewhere we publish an interesting interview with Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese Reformer. In his opinion, Russia is responsible for the recent political changes in Peking. Regarded from the British standpoint, Russia has had a sinister influence on Chinese politics during the past five years; and it may be said with safety that her influence will be more and more felt in the immediate future. But we must say that we do not see how Russian policy in North China can be promoted by the change of one infantile Imperial puppet for another. It might be that China's necessity will be Russia's opportunity; and that should the deposition of the Emperor Kwang-hsu lead to open rebellion in the Chinese Provinces, Russia, in the abundance of her men and meterial, will offer to assist in suppressing the rebels in return for further territorial benefits in the North. But it is useless to speculate on the future possibilities until exact information of the real position reaches us from Peking. The changes in the capital may have an important bearing on the Far Eastern politic of several of the leading Powers. On the other hand, they may have as little effect as the *coup d'etat* of 1898; but in any event, whatever is the outcome, Great Britain, we fear, notwithstanding her great commercial interests in China, must be content to play a subsidiary role in Chinese political affairs for some time to come.—*China Mail*, Jan. 27.

THE BRITISH REVERSES.

THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

THE correspondent of the "Daily News" writes from Modder River, December 20:—Things here are pretty badly tangled, and one has to trust a great deal to providence in regard to the transmission of news. At the time of writing, the Boer's star is unquestionably in the ascendant. Our forces have been checked at almost every point of importance. Kimberely has not yet been succoured by Methuen's little army; Ladysmith is surrounded by the enemy; Buller has measured his strength with the undisciplined African farmers, and has found them far less despicable as foemen than most folk fancied; as a consequence the foreign element at this end of the world is smiling complacently. The repeated reverses our troops have suffered has surprised most men, yet it is not hard to understand when one is on the scene of action.

UNDERESTIMATING OUR ENEMY.

Our military people, and the general public, have been kept in profound ignorance concerning the Boer as a fighter. The Boer has been underestimated individually and collectively, both as a man and as food for powder, and the sooner this is realised by Great Britain the better. The Boer is not a kind of white savage, full of foolish ideas concerning Great Britain and her power. The average Boer, with whom I have come in contact, knows a great deal more about us and the forces at our disposal than the best informed staff officer on our side knows about the Boers. The Boer knows all about our navy, and what that navy can do. He knows the gigantic portions of our national wealth and is very well assured that Great Britain will spend the last shilling in the Treasury before retiring from the contest. He knows, too, that we have myriads of men, drilled and undrilled, to fall back upon. He knows that we can, and will, roll those legions over the African veldts, as waves roll over the seaside shingle. He knows all this, and a good deal more, and he knew it perfectly well before he commenced to fight. It has been part of the programme for the Boers to sham ignorance, and they have fooled our clever officials and globe-trotters as men surely were never fooled before. Now, what do we know about them? Nothing, except what we learn when we march up to drive them out of a position; and how dearly are we paying for each lesson! We pay for it in blood, in money, and in loss of prestige; for if the Boers are such clowns as they have so long been represented to be, how is it that such men as Buller, Gatacre, and Methuen, backed by the grandest fighting troops in the world, can make no headway against them? The Boers themselves are firmly convinced that they can win in the long run.

THE BOER'S DREAM.

They know that their country teems with natural fortresses, which skilled engineers have made well-nigh impregnable; they know that not only have they a far greater number of native-born white fighting men than we dreamt of before the war commenced, but they are also aware that for a long time past foreign mercenaries, disguised as settlers, have been quietly, but persistently, pouring into the country, ready and willing to fight against England. They do not hope, and they never did hope, to conquer their great foe by themselves: all they hope to do is to put up a long and bloody war, in the expectation that complications will arise which will draw some of the great Powers into the struggle. Should they succeed in embroiling Britain with some first-class Power they imagine that ultimately we shall be compelled to withdraw our troops and recognise the two Republics as a Sovereign State, under the style and title of "Federated Africa." That is the Boer's dream, and that is what is he is fighting for. He is in no hurry to force matters. He is almost secure whilst playing the defensive game. At present Kimberley sand Ladysmith, for strategic purposes are almost indispensable to the enemy, therefore they depart from their general plan of campaign and act on the offensive, but as a general rule they are well content to allow us to dash our men up against rocky heights loopholed for rifle practice. By so doing they expect to damp the courage of our troops and wear out even our great transport resources. They make no secret of the assertion that in the event of some great Power interfering with Britain, Oom Paul Kruger has arranged for a veritable fleet of privateers to be let loose on our commerce, in order to divert the attention of our navy from this part of the world. This is not such an absurd proposition as it may appear on the surface. Most people can remember the terrible damage one Southern privateer caused America's mercantile marine, and it is on the cards that history may at least attempt to repeat itself.

A DEARLY-BOUGHT LESSON.

Amongst the mistakes made by our Generals in the field, nothing has been more noticeable than the manner of their attack upon positions of prodigious strength; safety has been sacrificed to brilliancy, and this is not going to prove a campaign of theatrical coups. The dashing cavalry officer is not going to play a very prominent part in this war until the enemy has been routed out of his rocky fastnesses, and that hour has not yet come, nor is it likely to come for quite a long time yet. It would almost seem as if our Generals had imbibed the false ideas concerning the Boer strength so prevalent amongst the British public. They have tried to sweep all before them; to make each rockey kopje a new edition of the heights of the Alma, and they have failed dismally. The Boers have kept under cover, and by the aid of magnificent rifles have refused to be swept away, they have done more—they have done quite a lot of the "sweeping" themselves, for, up to date, in dead, wounded, and prisoners, we must have lost over five thousand men since Oom Paul Kruger issued his famous war manifesto a few months ago. We have gained absolutely nothing for our dead, except that we have killed and wounded a lot of the enemy. Our position is no stronger than when the war started. We have inflicted no crushing defeats; we have taken no positions of importance, notwithstanding we have pitted the very flower of our army against these men, whom we ourselves have taught the civilised world to look upon as a set of foolish farmers, led astray by ignorant preachers and politicians of the back-block stump orator order. This leaves us in a painfully awkward position, for we must now admit that what we said formerly concerning the Boers was not in accordance with facts, or else we have to assert that our soldiers and their officers are not as good as their fathers and grandfathers were. This latter assumption is not true. Our men are good enough and game enough for anything on earth, and their officers have, at least taught the world that they know how to die in avadnce of their men. That blunders have been made no one who has seen anything of the war will attempt to deny, but they are blunders which other officers will surely profit by.

WANTED—A MAN OF ICE AND IRON.

The British public must learn to wait patiently for victories, for in the war in front of us there will be but little waving of banners and rushing of horses; the charging of kilted Highlanders will be a rare occurrence, and we shall not often hear of the rush of bayonets into the lines of the enemy; for the men who planned this campaign for the Boers, knew to a nicety the methods usually adopted by the British troops in action, and everything has been done that will act as a check to British valour. Boer money has been busy throughout Europe for years. Boer money has purchased the best military brains in the world's market, and we have now to unearth in the British army a man of commanding ability who will know how to deal with the gigantic obstacles in front of us. Such a man must be found, and, doubtless, will be found. Some say that he is found already—that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the man of "ice and iron," is the genius who will know how to overreach Boer cunning, and turn the burghers' kopje strongholds into prison fastnesses. Whoever he is, he will need to be a man who knows how to sit down and wait upn opportunity. He will have to possess patience passing the understanding of man. He will need to be a magnificent organiser, not only of men, but of materials. He will have to know when to husband with niggard care, every human life under his command, and when to throw lives away as recklessly as ever did the first Napoleon. He will have to be an "ice and iron" man, one who is never swayed by impulse or by passion, and never turned from his purpose by pity. A slow, hard, unyielding man—one not over anxious to move mountains in a day, but who, when he does move, does so with the rapidity of an eagle on the wing.

BRAVERY OR STUPIDITY?

Over anxiety to prove the superiority of the British arms has been the direct cause of all our defeats in South Africa. What we so proudly applaud as brilliant bravery the enemy describes as jackass stupidity; but the day may come when, driven out of his kopjes into the open country, the Boers may learn to place a higher estimate on the courage he now sneers at. Briefly summed up, we are now holding Kimberley. Our advices say that Kimberley is in no danger of falling, even though Cronje manages to bar the way of the relieving forces for months. The Boers boast that Kimberley and Cecil Rhodes will be in their hands in a very short period. It is hard to decide which is correct; let us hope that it will not be another case of Gordon and Khartoum. Our big guns still pelt the Boer positions all day long, but we have really so far gained nothing since the memorable morning when the Highlanders were cut to pieces. So much for Magersfontein and Methuen's army.

At Ladysmith we still hold our own, but nothing more. The newspapers devoted to the cause of the enemy declare that the "Day of Judgment" is not more certain than the ultimate downfall and capitulation of Ladysmith, and they go so far as to report that preparations are being made on an extensive scale for the reception of large contingents of British prisoners whom they expect to take when Ladysmith falls. Personally, I should advise them to catch that fox before they talk of flicking flies off the wall with his brush.

The Australians, who are all in magnificent health and condition, are still at Enslin. The Canadians, who are also all in the pink of lusty health, are at Belmont, and both contingents are desperately eager for a brush with the enemy.

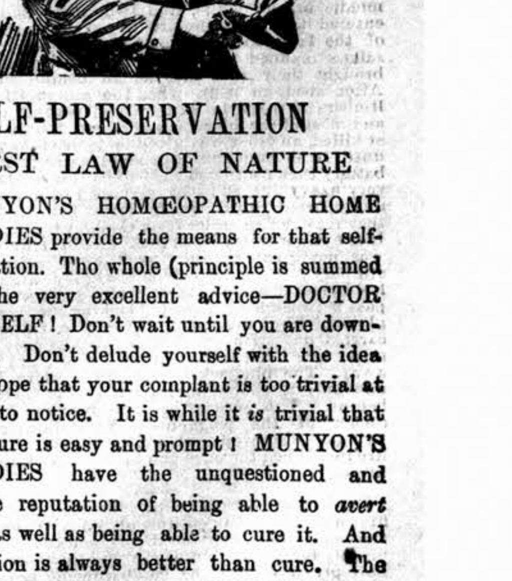
HOW THE GUNS WERE LOST.

COLONEL LONG HAD A THEORY.

THE Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" describes how the guns were lost at Colenso:—It would be accurate to say that three battles were going on at once. While General Hart was fighting on the left General Hildyard pressed forward to the bridge in the middle, and General Barton and the Mounted Brigade under Lord Dundonald had their own fight against Hlangwana Mountain, far away on the other side of the railway. The story of the middle is the story of the 14th and 66th Batteries, R.A., and six naval guns. Colonel Long, as I know, for I travelled from England with him, had a theory, which was this—that you must get near to the enemy with your guns. "The only way," he used to say, "to smash those beggars is to rush in at'em." I was not at Omdurman, when he commanded the artillery but I know that at Colenso he had every opportunity to employ his theory. He chose to go with the 14th and 66th Batteries, perhaps because on the east side of the railway he had the best opportunity of getting near the enemy. A long way down the plain he halted and began to fire at Fort Wylie; but he was not near enough to fulfil the theory, and so Colonel Hunt, who commanded these two batteries, was ordered to limber up, and on the guns went. Colonel Long went with them. This time they halted about five hundred yards from a shelter trench on the south side of the river. Probably the trench was not visible to the batteries, but I could see it easily from my position below the naval battery. This was filled with Boers; beyond the trench was a hedge of trees, also filled with Boers; and beyond that the river banks—those also filled with Boers. Colonel Long was still unlimbering in his new position when—bang!—it was like the signal for a fire work display to begin; a shell came down among the guns, and on the signal the air was instantly whipping and singing with bullets all round the gunners. Men and horses fell down just where they stood; the shells were nothing, but the air and ground were furious with bullets. British artillery has never been in a hotter place; if there can be such a thing as an ambuscade in the middle of a pitched battle, these batteries had run into one. For nearly half an hour the guns were served by men and officers who seemed to melt down into the ground under some deadly sirocco, and at the end of the half-hour there was silence there—at least on our part; nearly every officer was wounded, the horses lay round dead in heaps. Behind the guns there was a donga, and three hundred yards behind that another donga. Most of the naval guns were to the right of the second donga, commanded by Lieutenant Ogilvy, of the Terrible. He himself has told me how the bullets cut right through horses and ammunition waggons; they were bullets at close quarters, in the full strength of life, bullets that splashed and drummed and spattered on the guns and limbers. "Last night it rained rather heavily," he said in talking to me, "and the first few heavy drops on my tent—by gad! I had the whole scene over again. It was that exactly." One of the naval twelve-pounders upset in the donga, but the loss among the navy men was astonishingly small. Remember, however, that the naval gunner studs his gun about irregularly wherever he sees good positions and holds in contempt the plan of the army gunner, who puts his guns in a beautiful symmetrical line, the guns at regular intervals and all close together.

Colonel Long, shot through the liver, Colonel Hunt, also wounded, and their officers, nearly all wounded, had fallen back to the donga behind their guns. The guns stood alone, and seemed to us all to be abandoned. Colonel Long apparently had no such thought. It seems inevitable that he should receive the greater part of the blame for the result of the battle; it will be said that he precipitated and protracted the fight and prevented it from being turned, at worst, into a costly reconnaissance. It is just, therefore, that his own statement should be considered. No one, I imagine, will argue that the theory of getting near enough was proved in this case to be anything but a glomy failure. Colonel Long himself allows that. But listen to the rest. He says that when he fell back to the donga he did so because he was ordered; that he retired to wait for reinforcements an ammunition, expecting them to come every moment; that his retirement was plainly not a panic, because all the wounded were brought carefully to the donga; that he expected the main advance on the Tugela to overtake him any moment, when he would be able to re-man his guns, and that was the reason why he left them standing ready for use with their breech-blocks still in them. Poor Long lay in the donga for hours. "Don't hurry about me," he kept saying; "there are lots worse." He had to wait, in any case, for there was no doctor in the donga. At last Captain Herbert brought Sir Francis Clery's staff doctor, who came readily under the heavy fire and helped the wounded. His was only one instance that day of the eager devotion of doctors. Anywhere among the shell fire you could see them kneeling and performing little quick operations that required deftness and steadiness of hand, and I question if there is in this world a more exquisite combination of tenderness and courage than in the doctor who does his bare duty on the battlefield.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.



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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

According to the "Broad Arrow" there is a swelling chorus of anger with our generals in South Africa, and undoubtedly there are grounds for this feeling. Without particularising, there has been a series of mishaps for some of which the generals are personally responsible, and for blunders which have led to calamities of a painful nature. We do not follow armchair criticism, but we are bound to admit that our generals have not as a rule shown to advantage in South Africa. What is the reason? We have not only training, examinations, peace manœuvres, and promotion by selection, but also constant fighting in some part of the world. The Prussians had for about half a century no war experience, yet they crushed the Danes with promptitude, and two years later drove Austria out of the Empire in the course of seven weeks. How comes it therefore that we, with our superior advantages in almost annual fighting on a larger or smaller scale, have failed to produce generals up to the level of modern requirements? Is it that our method of training is bad, or that the best officers have not been selected for general's rank and command? We are inclined to attribute our failure partly to our system of passive obedience, centralisation, and partly to want of discrimination in promotion. . . . . Originality and the moral courage to bear reponsibility were never much encouraged in our army, and this defect may perhaps still be the cause of some of our errors in South Africa, but before pronouncing dogmatically on these errors we should bear in mind that we do not yet know all the facts of each case, neither are we in a position to apportion the blame.

There is a touch of irony in a recent Army Order which affects to deal with the question of the tactical fitness of senior captains and majors for command, for it will at once occur to the humorous soul that the majority of our regular officers are already training themselves in the grim school of war, while those at home are presently to be employed in closing the door of the Augean stables long after the tactical steed has been stolen, lost, or strayed. But we are gravely informed that in future candidates for this important test will be reported upon as to any objections that may exist in the opinion of commanding officers to their promotion to that post of honour—the command and control of a body of Her Majesty's troops. Well; we are the last people in the world to offer objections to any procedure which is calculated to save the poorly paid officers of the regular forces from waste of time, money, and brain-power in preparation for a position which the commanding officer of a unit can, by a scratch of the pen, snatch from their grasp, if no "hinterland" full of powerful and influential friends exists to force their claims upon the War Office.

In an interesting letter from the Modder River, a correspondent writes:—"Naval Brigades increase and multiply. Events are stronger than principles, the wills of authorities at home or on the spot. This one began in a small way; now it consists of well-nigh 500 officers and men, with two 4·7 inch quick-firing guns with lyddite, and four 12-pounder quick-firing guns. Then there is Lambton's small brigade of 230 or so at Ladysmith, and Pitcairn Jones's brigade with Buller's relieving force, which seems to grow in strength continually. Such arm as we have inflicted on the enemy up to date on this side has been done by artillery fire and at small cost to the seamen. So far only five men have been hit at the naval guns. Our losses all along the line have been caused by frontal attacks over flat bare fields of fire up to entrenched positions bristling with magazine rifles. At Graspan the Naval Brigade, about 300 strong, got through, but at a cost of one hundred casualties and to me the miracle is how a single one of us escaped. Critics all say the artillery has been splendidly managed, and the Commandant Royal Artillery, Colonel Hall, is making a big reputation on this side."

In the long letter from the special correspondent of the *Times*, describing the battle of Colenso, we get some important information about the doings of the naval brigade on that occasion. The guns consisted of two 4·7in. and fourteen long-range 12prs., all belonging to the Terrible and on Captain Scott's mountings. They were drawn by oxen, the big ones requiring twenty-eight each. The naval contingent consisted of 254 men, 200 of whom belonged to the Terrible. Captain Jones, of the Forte, was in command. Two days before the action the naval guns began the borbardment of the Boer position at a range of 7,200yd., and the practice was etremely good. The two larger guns are fitted with telescopic sights, designed by Captain Scott, who, it will be remembered, fitted the 4·7in. of the Scylla with similar sights, and has for many years advocated that all guns in the Navy should be so fitted. The splendid shooting of these guns has done much to demonstrate the value of these sights. The "Time's" correspondent says: "One line of entrenchments in particular had two great gaps each about 30yd. long knocked in it. This was done with lyddite, the power of which was terrific. Not quite so high a percentage of the lyddite shell burst as of the ordinary kind, but this is due to the fact that the fuse of a lyddite shell cannot be charged with fulminate and so needs to strike harder ground to cause it to detonate." Next day the naval guns moved about 1,000yd. nearer the enemy and again shelled the trenches behind Colenso. On the day of the battle six of the guns, including the two larger ones were moved 2,000yd. nearer, the range to the kopjes north of the Tugela being now from 3,000 to 4,000yd. Six other naval 12prs. under Lieutenant Ogilvy, of the Terrible, were placed under the command of Colonel Long, with the 14th and 66th field Batteries to support General Hildyard.

In describing the work of this battery of 12prs. during the action, the *Times'* correspondent says:—Colonel Long had selected a position about 800yd. from the river and 1,200yd. from Fort Wylie—more than a mile in advance of the infantry. He had scarcely given the order to unlimber when a tremendous fire began from the entrenchments on the kopjes, from Fort Wylie, and from trenches along the river, all directed upon the two field batteries. Just behind the batteries lay a small donga, and 300yd. behind that a larger one. The naval battery, drawn by oxen, was in the middle of crossing this donga when the enemy opened fire. Two guns under Lieutenant James were already across, and they got into action behind and to the left of the field batteries. Two more were in the middle of the donga, and two more had not yet entered it. When the fire began the native drivers of the last four guns at once ran away, but the sailors manned the oxen and with great difficulty brought their guns into action behind the donga. After about an hour, when the ammunition in the limbers of the field battery had become exhausted and most of the officers and men had been wounded or killed, an order was given to retire into the donga until fresh ammunition should arrive. The naval battery then continued the bombardment alone under very heavy fire, and they remained in action entirely unsupported until nearly three hours later, when they received an order from General Buller to retire. It is extraordinary that their loss of four wounded was not greater, and there were several extraordinary escapes. Lieutenant Ogilvy after having his horse shot had three shells from a Hotchkiss pass between his legs whilst looking through his field glasses. The retirement of the naval guns was carried out with great difficutly, as they had lost thirty-two oxen and their Kaffir drivers had run away. The bluejackets accomplished it, however, and only a spare ammunition waggon was left behind. This was afterwards brought in by the owner of the waggon—a Natal farmer named Pringle—who went out alone and under heavy shell fire inspanned the oxen and brought back the ammunition.

The big naval battery also did good work. It at first directed its fire entirely on Fort Wylie. Under the tremendous fire the Boers worked their guns bravely for a time, but at the end of half an hour no reply came and the bombardment ceased. One of the last projectiles fired from the 4·7in. guns, a lyddite shell, struck the corner of the fortification and knocked the whole end of the fort shapeless. It was found impossible, however, to repeat this performance on the other guns of the enemy. Several times our shells pitched right into the emplacements and burst there, and usually after that the gun was silent for from half an hour to an hour, but almost invariably at the end of that time it opened fire again. Great difficulty was found in locating many of the guns, and the position of two Hotchkiss guns could never be decided all day. As an example of the excellent practice made by the naval guns we may mention the destruction of the road bridge across the Tugela by a 4·7in gun. At a range of 7,200yd. Chief-Petty-Officer Bates, of the Terrible, hit the centre span at the tenth round. As the whole span disappeared it is supposed that the shell detonated some mines which the Boers had placed there. An interesting point also is the mobility which has been given to these heavy guns by Captain Scott's inventive genius. The manner in which they are moved about is little short of marvellous. The latest accounts we have from Natal mention that some of these naval guns have accompanied General Buller in his advance across the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, and they will no doubt play a very useful part in subsequent actions. In order also that full benefit should be taken of the quick-firing mechanism a system of anchoring the mountings has been devised; by means of a stout wire rope and grapnel the recoil of the mounting is prevented, the carriage being quite strong enough to allow of this.

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FIGHTING IN NORTH BORNEO.

TWO REBEL FORTS CAPTURED.

The British North Borneo Police expedition, under Capt. C. H. Harrington, is making good progress in the operations against Mat Salleh. Harrington telegraphs from Tambunan, on January 16, that Inspector Dansey, after two days' hard jungle fighting, led an assault and captured two rebel forts at Latod. His force also burnt a rebel village. Two other villages in the neighbourhood hoisted white flags and surrendered. Mat Salleh himself occupies a strong and well-posted fort which commands four other stockaded works. His force consists of thirteen hundred men, armed with snider rifles and plenty of ammunition. Our casualties in the attack above mentioned were light, two natives being killed and four B. N. B. Police wounded. Of the rebels, sixty were killed and wounded.

The Labuan correspondent of the *Free Press* wrote on the 9th ult.:—It is said that H.M.S. Rattler is being kept at Sandakan to reassure the people there who think that they are not at all secure from an attack by Mat Salleh. On the other hand it is thought here that the Rattler's place should be at Labuan as it does not seem right that the North Borneo Company should so frequently ask for the presence of H. M's. ships in North Borneo waters. If they are unable to give protection to the people within their territories they should not undertake its Administration.

Labuan, a British Colony, has, ever since its administration by the North Borneo Co., been subject to scares from time to time, whenever there is a disturbance in North Borneo, as Labuan is then more or less a base of operations, provisions and reinforcements always being sent from here. It is, therefore, by this reason, now, one of the objects of Mat Salleh's spite against the N. B. Company.

Mat Salleh himself is at present said to be in a strong fort in the Tambunan country, where he defies Commandant Harrington and the Police who have been sent to attack him. But although he cannot come here himself, just now he has a large following here and there on the West Coast, who could come at night and play havoc.

This state of affairs as to what could happen is not good enough, and will only be remidied when the Colonial Office again take Labuan under its direct control, as the 'disturbers' of N. Borneo would have no grudge against the Colony then, and would leave it alone. Everything is done here in the N. Borneo style, quite unsatisfactorily. The Officials are all the N. Borneo Co's. people and are therefore not in much harmony with the Labuan people, who are used to the old Colonial style of administration, &c., the Post and Harbour master, Mr. W. W. Boyd, who is a Colonial servant, excepted.

News is to hand that Pangeran Abu Bakar (the Chief at Lawas in Brunei territory a few miles from here), who supplied Mat Salleh a short time ago with arms and ammunition and swore blood brotherhood with him, has built a fort and gives out that he wants to fight all Mat Salleh's enemies. It is to be hoped that the Rattler will be sent to demolish the Fort. The Rattler would gladly do it too, since they have no chance of joining the 'navals' in the Transvaal.

ALLEGED FENIAN REVIVAL IN AMERICA.

The "Times" of Jan. 20 prints an important article, throwing light on the recent developments of the Fenian organisation, and gives the most recent of the secret circulars of the organisation in America. In the spring of 1889 the efforts of the notorious Alexander Sullivan to crush his opponents culminated in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago. That event divided the organisation into two hostile camps—the "Croninites," whose official designation was the United Brotherhood, or U. B., and the "Anti-Croninites," whose organisation was called the United Irishmen, or T. H. (which in the Fenian cipher, formed by moving each letter one place back or forward, is equivalent to U. I., in the same way that V. C. stands for U. B.). For ten years these rival bodies maintained a bitter feud, and it was not until ten months ago that any serious effort was made to effect a reconciliation. The first step taken to this end was a meeting which took place in Chicago on March 7, 1899, between John Devoy, who was one of the principal leaders in the U. B., and one John T. Keating, a prominent T. H. man. They met again early in May, and on the 29th of that month several of the leaders held an informal conference in Boston, when it was agreed that committees should be appointed by the U. B. and T. H. respectively, "with a view to forming a union of both organisations." A correspondence followed, beginning with a letter, dated June 24, from P. J. Judge, of Holyoke, Mass. (T. H.), to John J. Peevens, of Boston (U. A.) and continuing until Aug. 15, on which day the "joint conference committee" met for business in the Oddfellows' Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

"To Establish an Irish Republic."

The successful result of the conference was announced in a secret circular, of which the following is an extract:—

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1899.

To the Members of the United Organisation.

Brothers,—It is with profound gratitude and unalloyed happiness that we, the united members of the conference committees of the T. H. and U. B. appointed to effect union between the two organisations, are able to report the result of our labours to be a complete and perfect union upon a basis of honour and justice to both that will ensure unity and enable the organisation of the V. C., with the help of God and the manhood of our race, to establish an Irish Republic. . . . We have to-day signed articles of union which, carried out, as they certainly will be in good faith, will make the Shears Club-rooms historic and cherished in the heart of the race and of lovers of liberty everywhere.

FURTHER OUTRAGES CONTEMPLATED.

Now, adds the *Times*, comes the serious side of this business. Events in Africa have excited these miscreants to renewed activity. Though their resources are ludicrously inadequate for the least action of any kind that a civilised enemy would tolerate, they are ample for the commission of outrages such as in the past they have often planned and sometimes carried into effect. And the significance of a document from their headquarters, dated Nov. 20, 1899, lies in the proof it affords that a new outrage campaign is threatened.

England's difficulty has at last come (runs one part of it), and it remains to be seen whether it shall also turn out to be Ireland's opportunity. It will indeed be Ireland's opportunity if Ireland's sons throughout the world prove themselves equal to the emergency. On the officers and members of this organisation will devolve the responsibility of putting them to the test. Our organisation must lead the way, and show by the rigour and ability of the initial steps that we fully and clearly understand the great task before us. On that condition alone can we win the confidence of our race and organise the force which will deal England a deadly blow in her hour of supreme peril, and thus prepare the way for the freedom of our motherland. At present we have neither the numbers nor the resources to enable us to make adequate use of the splendid opportunity presented by the war in South Africa, but we have enough to make a good beginning. All the indications point to a prolonged and desperate struggle filled with British disasters and involving the possibility of extension to other parts of the world. It is a war on land which has already strained the capacity of the British Army to its utmost limit, and rendered it powerless to deal with similar troubles elsewhere. It would be absurd to suppose that the almost universal hostility to England will not be able to provide those troubles elsewhere, and at points where her great fleet will be as powerless as it now is against the gallant Boers. Work has already been provided for another British force in the Soudan and other points are sure to be menaced.

In view of the serious character of the work before us, it is necessary to exercise extraordinary care and vigilance in the admission of new members. England's secret service was never more active than now, and its agents will strain every nerve to gain admission to our ranks.

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, who is said to have received orders to proceed to South Africa, has recently been in command of the Belfast district. General Carrington organised and commanded the Mounted Infantry in the expedition to the Diamond Fields in 1875, and "Carrington's Horse" (mounted infantry) at the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877. He served in the Kaffir War in the Transkei in 1877, and raised and commanded the "Frontier Light Horse," and was present in the engagement at Quintana and the subsequent operations in the Trankei and Perie Bush. General Carrington served next in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878-9, as Commandant of the Transvaal Volunteer Force, and commanded the advance guard and left attack at the capture of the stronghold. At the siege of Mafeteng he commanded the Cape Mounted Rifles, and the Colonial Forces in Basutos land dusing the campaign against the Basueos in 1880-1. He was severely wounded in this compaign, and was mentioned in the colonial despatches. He served with the Bechuanaland Expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-5, in command of the 2nd Mounted Rifles, and in Zululand in 1888 as Commandant of native levies. In 1886 he commanded the forces during the operations in South Africa in the suppesion of the rebellion in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and he received for his services in that campaign the K. C. B. and medal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Candleshoe, 2,466 tons, Captain John Leisk, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain W Gray, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain Sharpe, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Wilson, Mr Davies, Miss A Carthorn and 85 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, Captain F Mosca, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with the following passengers:—Mr R Zobel, Mr F W Brabiet, Mr Tejumall, Mr A Mahler, Mr and Mrs Rustomjee and 3 children; Mr Tranz Wodoscheg and Mr G Janac.

The B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, via Kattyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Filgate, Lieut. Rice, Miss Rice, six natives and 115 deck. During the voyage she experienced fine weather and fresh W N W wind from Veraval.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTAALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain A Symons, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Bailliere, Mr C H Silberrod, Mr A Mackay, Mr J Sheepshanks. For Hongkong—Mr M D Varria, Mrs G M Sethna and child, Mr N Sassoon, Mr F de M Palhas, Mr D Kasoofaily, Mr Ph Wright.—For Shanghai—Lieutenant R A E Olivant.—For Yokohama—Mr H A Pattmann, For Melbourne—Mr E L Newbigin, Mrs Newbigin. For Sydney—Mrs Silberrod, Mr Glauce, Mr Kennedy, Mr A F Tulloch, Mr Macfarlane, Mr J Morae, Mr R G Baldock, Mrs C G Baldock, Master Baldock, Miss Baldock and Mr Churchill.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			T M & Co
P Wikstrom Jn bque	685	Gopvem Green			L & Co
Oolobaria	3429	Gray			M M & Co
Candleshoe	2460	Lush			R S & Sons
Arion	1823	Clough			A Montoschoff
Massilia	2908	Gadd	China		P & O Co
Troki	2075	Sunddy			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Griffin			B & P S N Co
Assyria	969	MacLean			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Madeline	1852	Rasmussen	Kobe	17-2	C Eduljee
B	Paramatta	2854	Symons	China	13-2	P & O Co
C	Candia	4195	Haughton	Japan	15-2	P & O S N Co
F	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Hamburg	22-2	F Heyer
G	Safari	895	Kley	Zanzibar	14-2	F Heyer
K	Gloamin			Karachi	17-2	F F & Co
N	Bezwada	3270	Tyrrell	Rangoon	15-2	M M & Co
P	Sutlej	2103	Weston	London	15-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	552	Ahamed	Bhownager	13-2	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	D Balduino	3044	Montano	Genoa	1-3	F Baldovino
3	Melpomene	1854	Sabadine	Hongkong	15-2	A L S N Co
5	India	2590	Robertson	Zanzibar	19-2	M M & Co
9	J H Barry	2001	Griffiths	Dunkirk		T M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	17-2	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	760	Livingstone			M M & Co
15	Urano	1632	Berberovich	China	23-2	A L S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Gisela s	Mosca	Kobe, Jan 4
	Assyria s	MacLean	Karachi, Feb 10
	Caledonien s	Boulard	Yokohama, Jan 5
	Okara s	Fry	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Oolobaria s	Gray	Calcutta, &c
	Ambra s	Sharpe	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Parramatta, Symons, for Shanghai.
" Candleshoe, Lisk, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Urano, for China, &c,
" Gisela, for Trieste, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill to-morrow (Thursday) at Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head quarters, at 8-45 p.m.
2. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Headquarters on Thursday the 15th instant, at 9 p.m. Members should bring their drill books to the class.
3. Leave of absence for 9 months is granted to Gr T Adair from this date.
4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday afternoon next the 17th instant at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort for Gun drill and Fort Manning. All members should endeavour to attend this parade especially Gun Layers and Range Finders.

Dress:—Drill order, without Arms, puttees to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade as strong as possible on Friday next 16th instant at 6-30 a.m. near the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, to assist in lining the streets on the occasion of the landing of the Right Honorable Lord Northcote, C B, Governor of Bombay designate.
2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 17th instant, at 11 a.m. near the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, to assist in lining the streets on the occasions of the departure of His Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, G C I E. (Honorary Colonel of the Corps). Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to have their Companies paraded at full strength on this occasion.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 4812 Vol W J Connell.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers of F Company:—No. 3604 Vol R Myer from 4th February to 4th August 1900, and No. 4406 Vol P H Vogel from 1st February to 14th March 1900.
5. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. Matches V and VII are open to all Efficient Volunteers, and will be fired for at Cooria on the 17th, and 18th February, 1900.
6. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) the 14th instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.
7. The following copy of a letter addressed to the Commandant by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G C I E, Governor of Bombay, and Honorary Colonel of the Regiment is published for information:—

12th February, 1900.

Dear Colonel Nicholson.

I am very much obliged for the Photo which will ever call to mind my connection with the Regiment of which I have the honor to holding the Honorary Command. I beg you will be so good as to convey my farewell to all Ranks my regret that the time has come to part and my good wishes for all for the future.

Very Truly Yours,
(Sd.) SANDHURST,
By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association has been fixed to take place from 19th to 24th instant.

Lord Roberts does not comply with the Queen's regulation directing the shaving of the chin, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" on the subject of "War and Whiskers." Lord Robert's father, according to his portrait in "Forty-one Years in India," wore side whiskes, but shaved the upper lip. At Majuba, Sir George Pomeroy Colley wore a beard, which is common on active service; at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wearing of a beard is compulsory in the winter months. The late General Wauchope shaved the upper lip, and, indeed, the whole face, just as did Major "Roddy" Owen; some young officers have lately been reprimanded for doing the same and very rightly for a moustache is part of the uniform. The "Captain with his Whiskers," of the Dundreary style, was a contemporary of Lord Allcash in "Fra Diavolo," but a small side-whisker extending as low as the lobe of the ear was worn by military officers until the days of the Zulu and Afghan Wars, when it went out of fashion, though His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge stuck to his, which are even a trifle larger. Naval officers must either be clean shaved, like Lord Charles Beresford, or must wear a full beard like His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Bluejackets formerly had to be clean shaved, but received permission from Mr. Childers to wear beards

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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HIOGO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL...............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street E. C.
Liverpool and Manchester.
Capital...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys, Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROS E" Care of 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"It is nearly 80 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 2. To be had at this Office.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Observe the Signature
Lea & Perrins
In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it was an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

[illegible]NCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED AND DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

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Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts-
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Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

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Standard;

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The Owl Pen' is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen,

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF [illegible] M,
AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

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MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., CALCUTTA WORKS
REDCLYFFE ROAD, UPTON PARK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand CARLTON' They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

"This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College,
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EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON' WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton, Whiskey Merchants London

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in.

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorat the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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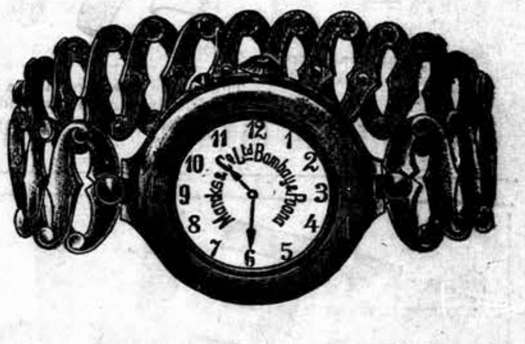

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